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# USSR Report

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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23 October 1985

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ARMS CONTROL

SOVIET MILITARY JOURNAL: SDI DESTABILIZING

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 85 pp 80-84

[Article by Col A. Migolatyev, doctor of philosophical sciences and professor: "Great-Power Platform for Nuclear Adventurism"]

[Text] In the mid-1980's, the development of international relations reached a qualitatively new denouement. Its distinctive feature involves the fact that some fundamental questions and very acute problems appeared at the very center of world politics, upon whose resolution depend war and peace, the future of nations, and the fate of the civilization created by mankind. As never before, there has been a heightening of the confrontation between the socialist policy of peace and the imperialist line of the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc on the preparation for war. In the ideological area, this is expressed in a rapidly intensifying struggle about military questions, which have become especially urgent and acute under present-day conditions.

"The heralds of a 'crusade' and 'psychological warfare'," notes the appeal of CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers "To the Peoples, Parliaments and Representatives of all Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, "are trying in vain to confuse international public opinion through myths about a 'Soviet military threat'. History and the real facts of today show something else. The Soviet Union has never attacked anyone, but more than once it had to ward off the invasion of aggressors. The Soviet people need peaceful conditions for the creative building and further improvement of the society of developed socialism. Our ideal and our constant concern is for general and complete disarmament and for a solid and just peace."

Imperialist Course of Military Superiority

The increasingly dangerous adventurist course of the leading circles of the imperialist powers headed by the United States to intensify the arms race, especially nuclear arms, and undermine peaceful good-neighborly relations between states is finding its "justification" in the entire system of the latest bourgeois false ideas and views, political aims and militaristic concepts.

The main, controlling idea possessing the present political leadership of the United States and the top people at the Pentagon is the idea of achieving military superiority over the USSR. It dominates all of the other ideas being advanced by Reagan and his closest advisors in the areas of foreign policy and military development.

The aims of the current American administration for the achievement of the military superiority of the United States over the USSR are in full agreement with a political and philosophical stereotype that has long prevailed in that country to the effect that peace rests on strength and America must tie its great-power goals and hopes to strength. The American president formulates the foreign-policy program of the United States of America precisely this way: "We can build peace only on the basis of strength."

That is why the aggressive circles of American imperialism perceived as a catastrophe the Soviet Union's achievement of strategic military parity with the United States at the beginning of the 1970's, a parity that progressive world opinion regarded as an objective historic reality and as an essential condition for detente and international security.

In connection with the loss of their predominant position in the nuclear area, the military political and military industrial groups of the United States began to develop an extensive complex of measures of an aggressive and militaristic nature. They put forward the strategy of "direct opposition" embodied in the Pentagon's official document, "Directives in the Defense Area for Fiscal Years 1984-1988."

The official aims of the White House and the Pentagon for the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union began to be coordinated more directly with the preparation of nuclear war and the achievement of victory in it. Thus, the above-mentioned "Directives" contain the direct demand: The nuclear potential of the United States must gain the upper hand even under the conditions of a protracted nuclear war." Well known are analogous statements by Vice President G. Bush, Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger and other leaders in the American administration, not to mention public figures a step lower (E. Rostow, T. Jones and others).

In the last few years, blinded by anti-Sovietism, aggressive circles of American imperialism have more and more often tied their hopes for the achievement of military superiority over the USSR to the militarization of space. At the beginning of the 1980's, when the Republican administration came to power, these questions began to be widely discussed not only in the upper echelons of political power, the U.S. Congress, the Pentagon and the CIA but also in scientific circles and the bourgeois press. The militaristic syndrome in the United States of America and other NATO countries is taking on truly cosmic proportions.

Here are several excerpts from American magazines. "The one who gains the upper hand in space will achieve an overwhelming strategic advantage on earth" (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT). The magazine BUSINESS WEEK, the press organ of American entrepreneurs, puts the question even more "radically." It asserts that the one who "is able to seize control of space, this main arena of future



wars, will be able to change the balance of forces in a decisive manner, and this will be equivalent to the establishment of world supremacy." Following the unequivocal recommendation of big business, the leading circles of the United States have involved themselves seriously in the problems of the military utilization of space.

No one in the world community empowered the U.S. imperialists to "lead the world." In their own narrow self-interests, they personally took upon themselves imperial functions, the "burden" of great-power cares. In this connection, Washington does not want to recognize the fact that the epoch of absolutism vanished long ago. Those on the other side of the ocean are by no means naive in thinking that the laws and lessons of history are not for U.S. imperialism. Otherwise, how can one evaluate Reagan's statement before the joint session of both houses of the U.S. Congress at the beginning of this year: "We have again taken upon ourselves the historic mission of leader of the free world." And U.S. Secretary of State G. Schultz is proclaiming a similar geopolitical "idea." He recently "gladdened" Washington's allies and vassals with the assertion that "America must be the leader of the free world. There is no one who could take our place." The Messianic political pretensions are also governing the military adventurism of the overseas "hawks."

#### The U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" and Its Militant Adulators

In his address in March 1983, President R. Reagan announced that the United States was beginning the development of a large-scale and comprehensive antimissile defense with elements based in space. It involves the intention to establish an "absolute" antimissile defense, a giant new complex of the most up-to-date equipment and antiballistic weapons, which is intended to be deployed on earth and in space.

Not without reason, the world press characterized this address as the "star wars" program intended for the period through the end of the 20th century. In January 1985, one of the White House documents called the program "the President's initiative in the area of strategic defense," or the "strategic defense initiative."

The advocates of the Pentagon and the ideologists of the U.S. military-industrial complex are sparing no efforts to present the American administration's course of the militarization of space to international public opinion as a "forced act of defense" to counter the Soviet "military threat" and even as a certain benefit for humanity. There is nothing further from the truth than such such assertions. Where are they fallacious?

First of all, it must be stressed that the "strategic defense initiative," the most recent invention of American militarists, has nothing to do with real defense. In the first place, as everyone knows, no one intends to attack the United States, including through the use of space. The Soviet "military threat" is nothing more than a myth, and the White House knows that very well. In the second place, the "strategic defense" is governed by highly offensive plans and goals, since it is intended for the purpose of disarming the other side (in the United States, they do not even hide the fact that they have in

mind the Soviet Union) and depriving it of the possibility of delivering a counterstrike in the event of a nuclear attack by the aggressor under an multilayered antiballistic shield deployed in depth.

Reagan, Weinberger and a host of American military theoreticians and diplomats also needed the "defensive" phraseology to lead nations astray, indicating that the implementation of the U.S. "strategic defense initiative" would supposedly lead to a strengthening of "strategic stability in the world" and to an increase in "stability" in the balance of forces of the opposing sides. According to the perverse logic of America's current leaders, it is not parity of forces but U.S. nuclear superiority that leads to the preservation of peace. "Peace will be lasting if we are strong," declares the American president.

Whatever they say here, it is premeditated lies and hypocrisy. In the first place, practice (especially postwar developments) indicates that the United States has never applied force to strengthen or restore the peace. Over the course of three decades (1946-1975), the armed forces of the United States were used 215 times directly or indirectly for aggressive purposes. This is a well-known fact.

Secondly, is it not obvious that the appropriation of more than \$1 trillion in the "star wars" program for the development, production and deployment of space arms, radar stations, command centers, etc. cannot help but increase tensions in the world, bring about a new and even more dangerous round in the arms race, and intensify the processes of destabilization and the danger of the outbreak of war. It is not strategic stability that they are concerned about overseas but about how to undermine and destroy this stability.

Thirdly, the action of the United States would not strengthen but destroy stability in the balance of power of the two sides. As was made very clear to Washington, the Soviet Union would not look kindly upon a violation of the parity of strategic forces and will undertake the necessary countermeasures. Equality will be restored but at a more dangerously explosive level of armaments. And in this case, the absolute groundlessness of the peacemaking demagoguery of the Reagan administration and its NATO adulators is revealed.

Acting as a parasite on the natural striving of peoples for peace, the American administration announced that the path to peace lies precisely through the planned U.S. strategic defense. To convince unbelievers and doubters, a loud propaganda campaign has been developed headed by the top Washington bigwigs. Its task is to inculcate an "elementary" logic in the consciousness of people: since supposedly no missiles are capable of overcoming the "absolute" antiballistic defense and one can get along with conventional warheads to destroy them, then this, they say, will devalue and make useless nuclear arms and will open the way for their limitation, reduction and destruction. In other words, the militarization of space will supposedly open the way for peace on earth.

They subsequently invented this argument: even if in practice it is not possible to give an "absolute character" to antimissile defense and it becomes a means of defending only the launch facilities of American land-based ICBM's,

such a defense will also be capable of leading to a "devaluation" of offensive armaments and the preservation of peace. As we see, the cry of American hawks alternates with the cooing of doves. Unfortunately, there are people in the United States and several other Western countries who believed this fantastic lie. And Reagan and his team are relying on them in pushing their "initiative" in Congress and--beyond the borders of the United States--in NATO.

Many scientists, including a number of world-famous ones, and important military authorities and specialists, including in the United States itself, have proven convincingly that it is impossible to establish an "absolute antimissile-defense system either at today's level of development of science and technology or in the future. There is no logical causal relationship between the strategic defense of the United States and the elimination of nuclear weapons. Quite the contrary, the development of such a system would give rise to a further increase in nuclear missiles.

As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stresses, any attempt against the security of the Soviet country and its allies and against the peaceful life of the Soviet people will be met with a destructive counterstrike. In the future as well, our glorious Armed Forces will have at their disposal all that they need.

In striving to diminish the wave of protests and indignation, disorient the people and lull their vigilance, the president of the United States, the members of his cabinet and numerous organs of the bourgeois press, radio and television have resorted to yet another propaganda trick. They repeat with various voices that the fears regarding the consequences of the development of U.S. strategic defense are now altogether groundless, since "the question is still only being studied" and only scientific research work and experimental design are being carried out.

This trick is intended for simpletons and naive people. The Pentagon has already begun to award contracts for the "star wars" program. In the U.S. budget bill for fiscal year 1986 (beginning 1 October 1985), it is planned to nearly triple expenditures of this type. And it is planned to allocate 10 times the level of last year's funding for the production of rockets for the purpose of putting military satellites into near-earth orbits. Altogether, the U.S. military budget is planned at a level of \$322.2 billion, or 13 percent higher than in fiscal year 1985. As they acknowledge in the American press, the large "supplement" of almost 40 billion is related not least to the beginning of the realization of the president's "strategic defense initiative."

The development of events reveals the true face of the overseas nuclear maniacs. Whatever word devices the initiators and advocates of "star wars" may resort to in justification of their actions, the people are recognizing more and more clearly that the implementation of the U.S. course of militarizing space would open the gates for an unrestrained race in the production of weapons of all types. It is essential to close these gates tightly before it is too late. "The development of weapons for 'star wars' is just beginning," declared M.S. Gorbachev in his address in Warsaw on 26 April 1985, "but this is already giving the contemporary world a fever and is

leading to the destabilization of the entire system of international relations and to an even more acute political and military confrontation. This should not be forgotten either by the initiators of the indicated provocative undertaking nor by those who are being persuaded to participate in it."

### Nuclear Fever and Militaristic Apologetics

The adventuristic actions of the leading circles of the United States oriented toward the preparation of "star wars" have stirred up the masses at large in dozens of states around the world and have revealed a new fact of extraordinary significance in international life, the fact that the banning of the militarization of space has become a central point, an urgent problem, and the most pressing task in the struggle of the peoples against the nuclear threat. The militarization of space would deliver a great blow to the entire system of measures, treaties and agreements in the area of the limitation of strategic arms and would essentially give the "go-ahead" for an uncontrolled and large-scale nuclear arms race.

The ideologists of American imperialism are striving to disconnect and separate the questions of the militarization of space and the nuclear arms race and are even setting them against one another artificially. In this way, it is easier for them to mislead uninformed people.

The public in the United States and other NATO countries is being made to believe that the massive use of force, all sorts of brutality, unrestrained terror and, connected with this, colossal numbers of victims are "natural" and "justified." In this way, reactionary political views are formed in a significant part of the population, views that are advantageous and pleasing to the militant circles of the ruling class. And this, in turn, gives the military favorable social and psychological conditions for the realization of their aggressive plans.

In the United States, there are widespread views, theories and scenarios of future wars written by such nuclear strategists as G. Hahn, T. Schelling, D. Schlesinger, E. Teller and others. Their recommendations are precisely that the strategy and tactics in wars (which are considered unavoidable) should be based upon the massive use of the latest nuclear missiles. For this purpose, one must prepare primarily the American strategic triad: ICBM's, strategic aircraft, and submarines carrying nuclear missiles. In its totality, the triad makes up the U.S. strategic offensive forces, to the improvement of which prime importance is attached.

In its hypocritical ramblings about the limitation of nuclear arms and disarmament and about how nuclear missiles are becoming "obsolete" in the "space age," the U.S. administration is accelerating the improvement of all components of its strategic "triad" at the same time that it is carrying out scientific research and experimental design work in the area of antimissile defense with space-based elements.

This situation is producing growing fears not only in Western Europe but also in the United States itself. A book came out there relatively recently entitled "The Lie and Star Wars." It was prepared by a group of experts

belonging to the authoritative organization called the "Union of Concerned Scientists." Contrary to the "peace-loving" assertions of the White House, the authors of the book view large-scale antimissile defense as "part of the American efforts to establish a first-strike potential." They also point out that the creation of an antimissile defense system with elements based in space is combined with the continuing accumulation by the United States of such weapon systems as the MX missile and the Trident-2 and with the doctrine for the waging of nuclear war adopted by the Reagan administration.

It is impossible not to agree with this conclusion. Indeed, the American strategy of "direct opposition" includes the most up-to-date types of offensive weapons.

The United States and NATO are developing military programs for many years into the future. The long-term (through 1995) program discussed at the Washington meeting of the NATO council in May 1979 may serve as an example. In that part dealing with the "modernization of nuclear forces," the program was made more specific in the decisions of the meeting of the NATO council held in December 1979. Under U.S. pressure, as everyone knows, a decision was made at the meeting on the deployment of 572 American first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe--Pershing-2's and cruise missiles. This decision perfectly reflected the very dangerous course of the United States and NATO of achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization and of preparing for nuclear war in Europe.

And this case of military and political provocation was preceded by ideological diversion. In the United States and other NATO countries, they began to spread and greatly exaggerate a story to the effect that the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe was a "forced" measure in response to the development of Soviet missiles known in the West as the "SS-20." In addition, the thesis was circulated that the increase in NATO's nuclear potential is being carried out "exclusively in the framework of the modernization" of obsolete weapons.

The statements of Soviet political and military leaders contain convincing criticism that unmask the inventions and fictions of American and NATO strategists.

In recent years, in connection with the general shift to the Right in the political course of the Western powers, there has been an increase in the elaboration of imperialist plans for the preparation and waging of war--both in theory and from the point of view of practical militaristic preparations.

The Pentagon classifies the wars planned by U.S. and NATO imperialists against the socialist countries according to two characteristics. Depending upon the means of armed combat employed, they are divided into nuclear and conventional wars and, in accordance with their scale, they are classified as general and "limited" wars. Along with their Atlantic partners, the leading circles in the United States have made material, ideological and moral-psychological preparations for the waging of such wars. This accounts for the frenzied haste in nuclear and conventional armament and the extensive preparation of the corresponding infrastructures in the prospective theaters of war and

theaters of military operations, above all in Europe but also in other geographical regions along the perimeter of the borders of the USSR and other socialist states.

The following is also characteristic. The current strategic concept of the United States proceeds from the possibility of carrying on military operations both in connection with the transition from the use of conventional means of combat to nuclear means ("vertical escalation") as well as through a shift in such operations from one region to another for the purpose of making the conflict global ("horizontal escalation"). NATO strategists foresee such variations. For this purpose, conventional and nuclear weapons are being perfected and ways are being worked out for a further lowering of the "nuclear threshold," which will make it possible to proceed to the use of strategic nuclear offensive weapons. In regard to "horizontal escalation," particular significance is assigned here to the intensification of NATO activity in various regions of the globe and to an expansion of the bloc's "zone of responsibility" provided for by the North Atlantic Treaty.

It is thought that the lowering of the "nuclear threshold" can be achieved in two basic ways. On the one hand, they can speed up the process of the increase in the striking power of conventional arms, whose military and technical characteristics would approach those of tactical nuclear weapons. The rather well-known "Rogers Plan" put forward by the supreme commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of NATO in Europe is oriented precisely toward an unprecedented increase in the scale of the development of conventional arms in the countries of the bloc. On the other hand, the Pentagon continues to move toward the production and utilization in war of neutron and other types of nuclear weapons for the purpose of facilitating the transition from conventional to nuclear warfare. In this connection, the American military and the apologists of militarism have again resorted to a gross falsification, presenting the neutron weapon as "bloodless," "clean," "defensive," and even "humane." It is difficult to imagine anything more savage and misanthropic than such statements!

Everyone knows that the proposals of the Soviet Union on the banning of the neutron weapon were not supported by the leading circles of the United States, nor were many other peaceful initiatives of the USSR. The aggressive and adventurist course of American imperialism in the world arena was also manifested graphically in the fact that the United States and its NATO allies jointly opposed many resolutions of the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly (1984) on very important questions of international security. They voted against the resolution on the immediate cessation and prohibition of the testing of nuclear weapons, on the banning of chemical and bacteriological weapons, on the banning of the neutron bomb, on the strengthening of the security of states not possessing nuclear weapons, etc.

The United States turned out to be the only UN member state that did not support the resolution on the "Prevention of the Arms Race in Space" drawn up by the nonaligned countries with the active participation of the USSR. And this is not surprising if we consider that this resolution is in complete disagreement with the directives of the American president on the establishment of a large-scale antimissile defense system with elements based

in space. Openly obstructionist and aggressive in its content, the policies of American imperialism are producing anger and indignation throughout the world.

\* \* \*

On the eve of the Great October Socialist Revolution, V.I. Lenin wrote that in capitalist society the deception of the popular masses "has been developed artistically relative to the 'affairs' of foreign policy.... Millions of copies of bourgeois newspapers spread the poison of deception everywhere" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 32, p 335). Under contemporary conditions, the imperialist bourgeoisie has enlarged to an immeasurably greater scale and significantly improved the system for deceiving the masses and the methods of subtle lying, slander and falsification in the area of foreign and military policy. And the main ideological and political weapons of imperialism are anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

The complex and tense international situation requires that all Soviet people and armed defenders of the Homeland intensify their political and military vigilance, know how to expose the ideological diversions of the class enemy in a timely and decisive manner, and be constantly prepared to guarantee the immediate and crushing repulsion of the aggressive intrigues of imperialism.

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PRAVDA ON INCREASED UNIDO ROLE IN RESTRUCTURING WORLD ECONOMY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by B. Dubrovin, PRAVDA special correspondent in Vienna, August: "Important tasks assigned: results of the constituent general conference of UNIDO"]

[Text] The constituent General Conference of UNIDO took place in Vienna. This new specialized institution of the United Nations is the 16th to be formed. The charter of UNIDO entered into force on 21 June 1985, and the expansion of the acronym is: United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Previously UNIDO was only one of the organs of the UN General Assembly. Now its status has been changed.

At the General Conference of UNIDO its executive organs were elected: the Council for Industrial Development and the Committee for Program and Budget Affairs. The General Director was elected. As a result the necessary conditions were created for the new international organization to begin carrying out the tasks specified in its charter.

These tasks are exceptionally important. The main ones are promoting the establishment of a new international economic order (NIEO) on a just and democratic basis, activating international cooperation in the industrial sphere and facilitating the acceleration of industrial development in the countries of the "Third World."

The Soviet Union, when ratifying the UNIDO charter, announced that UNIDO's activity for the purpose of assisting industrial expansion in the developing countries and the achievement by them of economic independence must be based on the progressive theses and principles proclaimed by the UN in the Charter of Economic Rights and Responsibilities of States and the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and also in the Lima (1975) and New Delhi (1980) declarations on international cooperation in the field of economic development. These objectives can be achieved, it was noted in the announcement, only through the fundamental restructuring of the existing unjust international economic relations, the carrying out of progressive socio-economic transformations in the developing countries, the strengthening of the state sector of the economy there and the implementation of national plans and programs of social and economic development.



In the Lima declaration by these countries the task was put forward of attaining 25 percent of world industrial output by the year 2000. In recent decades, however, the growth rate of industrial production in the developing world not only has not increased but has declined significantly. The reasons for this situation are also known. The developed capitalist countries, utilizing the inequitable and dependent position of the former colonies, are striving to shift all the burdens of the crisis onto them.

An artificial increase in bank discount rates, a decrease in the prices for goods supplied to the West from the developing countries, a strengthening of protectionism, trade, credit and technological discrimination and the pernicious and illegal practice of economic sanctions and embargoes have been set into motion. All this has led to a breakdown in the plans for industrialization of the developing countries and has pushed many of them to the edge of financial and economic catastrophe.

Concentrating in their hands a growing mass of the financial and material resources of other countries, including the developing countries, the imperialist powers, above all the United States, directly or indirectly bring them into the service of their gigantic military programs. Individual developing countries, as indicated by statistics, expend more than 20 percent of their national income on armaments. And they do not have sufficient funds to solve the problems of economic development.

The urgent necessity of developing and implementing measures for normalizing international economic relations and ensuring the economic security of countries has become obvious today. A significant contribution in this process can be made by UNIDO too through coming out against acts of economic aggression, dictation, blackmail and interference by the imperialistic forces in the internal affairs of states. The active cooperation of UNIDO in establishing effective control over the activity of transnational corporations for the purpose of restricting their negative influence on the economy of developing countries and on international economic relations as a whole is of special significance.

The determination of the participating countries "to promote the security and prosperity of all peoples," which is established in UNIDO's charter, undoubtedly should be manifested in its decisions and practical activity. Only in the conditions of peace and the implementation of real measures in the field of disarmament can substantial additional funds be released for the needs of economic and social development.

The position of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on this question is well known. At the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries that took place in June 1984 the socialist states put forward a concrete program of actions for normalizing international economic relations, ensuring economic security and establishing confidence in this very important sphere of international relations.

This principled position finds its expression in the practical assistance of the Soviet Union to the developing countries in the solution by them

of the problems of industrialization and training national cadres and in the mastery of the principles of managing a planned economy. It is indicative that today national organs for planning economic development have been created in 73 such countries.

A number of important projects in the production sector of the economy of developing countries have been carried out with the participation of the USSR. For example, in India the experimental production of super-pure aluminum has been set up in this way. In Cuba an experimental plant for producing pharmaceuticals using the latest technology of flexible production lines is under construction. The experience of organizing cooperation between India and Vietnam in the field of ferrous metallurgy and India and Bulgaria in the field of building robots with UNIDO acting as an intermediary is interesting.

One of the central questions for the developing countries is the creation of a rational structure of the national economy that is capable of carrying out expanded reproduction mainly on an internal basis using their own resources. This can only be accomplished by means of carrying out progressive internal social and economic transformations directed towards breaking up the archaic social structures, including those in agriculture, that hinder the modernization of the economy and the mobilization of internal resources for development and impede the economic and social progress of the developing countries.

The reorganization of UNIDO into a specialized institution of the UN, in the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the delegates to its General Conference, is destined to promote the solution of the pressing problems of the developing world and the strengthening of international security and the peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation of nations.

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WORLDWIDE TOPICS

'INFORMATION NEOCOLONIALISM'; PRESS, LANDSAT SATELLITES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by V. Andryushin, candidate of juridical sciences, and V. Shitov, candidate of economic sciences, under the rubric: "The Propagandist's Platform": "Information Neocolonialism"]

[Text] In recent years in the anti-imperialist struggle of the developing countries, an increasingly important place is being taken by questions of the international dissemination of information. The young national states are demanding an end to the imperialist practice of utilizing international information flows to oppose progressive social and political reforms and to carry out the neocolonialist ambitions of the imperialist powers.

As everyone knows, five very large American and West European information agencies control on the order of 80 percent of the information reaching the countries included in the world capitalist system through the press, radio and television. The leading imperialist powers have monopolized the main technical means of collecting and distributing information and established extensive transnational information systems that impose an unequal international exchange of information.

For the developing countries, this amounts to information neocolonialism, that is, to the intentional and systematic practice of planting information favorable to the interests of imperialism. An analysis of the materials of 14 main Latin American newspapers carried out by Venezuelan investigators showed, for example, that more than 90 percent of the information published in them on current events came from three Western information agencies--UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, ASSOCIATED PRESS and FRANCE PRESS, which have actively used their monopolistic position in this area for the purpose of manipulating public opinion.

The practice of information neocolonialism has included the radio and television of the developing countries. In Latin America, for example, more than 50 percent of the television programs shown are produced beyond the borders of the region, primarily in the United States. As everyone knows, Latin American television is used by the imperialist powers to propagandize Western life style and ideology, which is alien to the fundamental strivings of the national liberation movement.

To a no less degree, the young states of Asia and Africa are themselves experiencing the negative consequences of the informational expansion of imperialism. The activity of Western news agencies in these countries is frequently aimed directly at the "generation" of opposition to progressive social and economic transformations, it undermines the historical national foundations and culture of peoples, and it has a negative influence on the rising generation. What, for example, is the value of the regular radio broadcasts of such powerful radio stations as "Voice of America," "BBC," "Deutsche Welle" and others? The developing countries are encountering great difficulties in counteracting these "voices" because of the inadequate development and weak material support of their own radio broadcasting.

Since the end of the 1970's and beginning of the 1980's, informational neocolonialism in developing more and more in a new direction. It is a matter of the collection and transmission of strategically important economic and political information from the liberated countries to the developed capitalist countries, which represents a direct violation of national sovereignty. In our times, the parent companies of transnational corporations located in developed capitalist states are receiving operational information from their subsidiaries in the developing countries on the volume of output, prices, supplies of raw materials, foreign exchange reserves and investment policies of these countries.

All of this information is becoming the object of centralized control by the top people of monopolistic business, who use it to consolidate neocolonialist exploitation. "Under today's conditions, the governments of the young national states are facing two alarming circumstances," writes the Indian journal INDIA QUARTERLY with bitterness. "The first is the fact that national laws cease to operate at the border and the information transmitted with the help of present-day technology knows no borders. The second circumstance involves the fact that it is tremendously difficult even to determine the content of communications crossing the borders with the help of electronic means."

No less threatening to the national interests of the developing countries is the practice of the leading imperialist powers of conducting space surveys of the earth's surface for the purpose of evaluating natural resources. The leader here is the United States, whose satellites of the Landsat series regularly collect data on the natural resources of the young national states, as a result of which the United States now sometimes has more information on the developing countries than they themselves have. In response to the criticism of the prevailing situation, in which the American side conducts space surveys of natural resources and utilizes the data obtained without the consent of the liberated countries, the United States usually declares that the unprocessed information obtained from the satellites can be acquired from NASA for the corresponding payment. The hypocrisy of this statement is obvious. The overwhelming majority of the developing states is not in a position to interpret these data, for they have neither electronic processors nor the necessary personnel to operate them. At the same time, the largest U.S. monopolies operating in the area of the extraction of mineral and energy

raw materials are actively using the strategically important data of space surveys in their own interests.

The acuteness of the problems caused by informational neocolonialism induced the developing countries to propose a unified anti-imperialist position in favor of the establishment of a just transnational order in the area of the transnational dissemination of information. They demand the implementation of a fair international regulation of information flows on the basis of the generally accepted precepts of international law, the eradication of the monopolistic practice of using information to the detriment of the principles of national sovereignty, and the provision of broad international help in the establishment and development of their own information systems. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries support these just demands of the developing states. Thanks to their support, specific work is being performed in the scope of UNESCO to put into effect a number of provisions of a new international information order. Questions in the regulation of research with the aid of space technology for the purpose of ensuring the observance of the principle of national sovereignty are the subject of negotiations taking place in the framework of the UN Commission on the Peaceful Utilization of Space. The UN Commission on Transnational Corporations is working to reach agreement on a code of conduct for transnational corporations to regulate their activity (including in the area of the collection and transmission of information) on a fair and democratic basis.

The struggle for the democratization of information is taking place under the conditions of the fierce opposition of imperialism, which is striving to preserve the status quo in the area of the international dissemination of information. But there is a growing number of supporters of the campaign to free the flows of international information from the fetters of colonialism.

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## WORLDWIDE TOPICS

### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACEFUL USE OF OCEANS

Moscow VODNYI TRANSPORT in Russian 1 Aug 85 p 3

[Article; "In the Spirit of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace: On the Results of the 14th International 'Peace on the Seas' Conference"]

[Text] The readers of VODNYI TRANSPORT already know that the 14th International "Peace on the Seas" Conference organized by the Soviet Association of Maritime Law and the International Ocean Institute (Malta) with the help of the UN Environmental Program took place in the Soviet Union from 27 May through 5 June. There was comprehensive discussion there of current legal and economic questions in commercial maritime navigation. Today, at the request of the editor's office of VODNYI TRANSPORT, M. Volosov, senior secretary of the Soviet Association of Maritime Law and candidate of juridical sciences, tells of some of the results of the forum.

The conference was very representative: about 400 Soviet and foreign scientists and specialists in the area of maritime law, the economics of marine transport, navigation policy and protection of the environment of the world oceans, representatives of a number of intergovernmental organizations of the UN system, politicians and diplomats from more than 30 countries participated in it.

This clearly shows the extreme interest of the international public in the study of generally acceptable approaches to the resolution of the vital questions in the peaceful use of the expanses and resources of the seas and oceans in the interests of all peoples. Precisely this was the orientation given to the conference by its organizers, who proceeded from the necessity of strengthening peace on earth, consistently implementing the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different political and socioeconomic systems, and realizing these goals in the practice of international maritime navigation.

This was also reflected in the presentations of many conference participants, who stressed that the indispensable conditions for the achievement of the desired results are the reduction of naval arms and the limitation of military

activity in all regions of the world oceans to ensure the security of international maritime communications so that navigation can fully serve the development of trade and cultural relations as well as anything that would contribute to the increase in the well-being of people. It is significant that these ideas were formulated in the greeting of the USSR Council of Ministers to the conference participants announced at its opening ceremony by T.B. Guzhenko, minister of the USSR maritime fleet, and also in the address to the conference by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

In evaluating the results, special mention should be made of the final document, which was discussed and adopted in an atmosphere of unanimity by its participants. In particular, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this document emphasize the necessity of having the 1982 UN Convention on Law of the Sea take legal effect for all states as soon as possible. It is also pointed out that all countries must pass their own legislation dealing with the width of territorial waters, transit passage through straits used for international navigation, navigation routes through the waters of archipelagic states, and the legal status of an exclusively economic zone correspond to the provisions of the convention. Even now, before the convention goes into effect, a call is being made to the states to act in strict accordance with it and, in ratifying or adhering to it, to refrain from statements and declarations that are incompatible with its purpose and goals.

The recommendations adopted by the conference participants were constructive in nature, and this will help in the resolution of the problems facing international society. The good will shown by the conference participants in the course of frank discussions on the most acute questions of its agenda allows us to hope that the governments of all states will also contribute to the normalization of relations between the members of the international community in the matter of the use of the world oceans on the basis of equality of rights and mutually advantageous cooperation. It should be added that the conclusions and recommendations that the conference made directly to the governments were sent to the UN Secretary General.

In speaking of the results of the conference, one should present the evaluations made by its guests and participants. For example, in the letters of E. Mani-Borgeze, chairman of the planning council of the International Ocean Institute, to the leadership of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet expressing his cordial gratitude for comprehensive assistance in carrying out the "Peace on the Seas" Conference and for the contribution of the Soviet side to the matter of peace, it is stated that this was the best conference of this type from any point of view and that its success was determined by magnificent preparation and organization as well as by the high level of knowledge of Soviet scientists and specialists.

The author of the letters points out that "due credit should also be given to that spirit of friendship, cooperation and peace that permeated the atmosphere of the conference." Turning to the leadership of the Soyuzmorniproekt Institute, E. Mani-Borgeze notes the depth and importance of the questions touched upon in the reports of Soviet scientists and specialists. These materials, thinks one of the founders of the "Peace on the Seas" movement, will doubtless constitute a "unique and extremely useful book."

The letters of S. Shrivastava, general secretary of the Institute of International Relations, and T. Bush and M. Valenzuela, responsibility associates of that organization, to A. Kolodkin, chairman of the Soviet Association of Law of the Seas, express words of gratitude for the hospitality of the Soviet people and a very high assessment of the practical part of the conference as well as of its theoretical and applied significance for world navigation. Dr T. Akogly, chairman of the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia, wrote to the association expressing the same sentiments.

As a summary of the statements contained in the mentioned letters and in others sent to the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the Soviet Association of Maritime Law, it is appropriate to cite the opinion of S. Handan, UN Deputy Secretary General: "The conference...was very successful both from the point of view of the detailed discussions that took place and thanks to the opportunity that presented itself to meet with Soviet and foreign scientists working on the problems of the sea. Everyone received tremendous satisfaction from visiting the Soviet Union and from the opportunity to experience the beauty of your country. It made an unforgettable impression!"

In concluding this brief review of some of the results of the 14th International "Peace on the Seas" Conference, I would like to express my confidence that its materials will serve as a valuable aid for the practical workers of the interested ministries and departments in their work on specific questions in the organization of the transport process, all types of the utilization of the expanses and resources of the world oceans, and environmental protection. The conference materials contain a good many new factors and ideas that can be used in the interests of the development of domestic navigation.

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WORLDWIDE TOPICS

INTERNATIONAL 'FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION' CONCEPT REBUTTED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Aleksey Ivkin: "Aggressive Flow: We Answer a Reader"]

[Text] I read that the West is setting the concept of the 'free flow of information' against the idea of a new international information system advanced by the developing countries and supported by the socialist states. Could you give more details about its nature?" asks R. Egiazarova from Baku.

The "free flow of information" is the bourgeois doctrine for the spread of the information-propaganda output of the leading capitalist press, radio and television concerns without any juridical and political limits. It was put forth by American ideologists and practical experts as a means of justifying the global expansion of U.S. press monopolies in the spirit of open interference in the internal affairs of other states and the imposition of imperialist ideology on their peoples.

At first glance, its essence is extremely simple: let, they say, the news and opinions gathered and processed by the mass information media circulate freely throughout the entire world regardless of national borders or any rules whatsoever.... But this thesis is a baited hook for the simple-minded. For its authors are precisely the ones holding the fishing lines and catching fish in the turbid waters of the absence of any orderliness in the area of international information.

In the nonsocialist part of the world, the information market has long been and is still firmly in the hands of four transnational "whales"--the wire services AP and UPI (United States), REUTERS (England) and AFP (France). Of the approximately 34 million words transmitted daily by all of the information agencies of the capitalist countries, 33 million of them belong to these four services! The American W. Reed, one of the commentators on mass communications, came to the conclusion that more than 1 billion people "evaluate international events on the basis of AP information."

Under the conditions of the intensification of the ideological struggle, the hidden meaning of the thesis on the "free flow of information" involves

providing the capitalist monopolists of the word with preferential opportunities in the areas of the collection, processing and distribution of information wherever possible. For them but not others, because the imperialist countries themselves try to limit, to the extent possible, the penetration of news and opinions into their information media that have not passed through the filter of bourgeois editors. To give just one example: the overwhelming majority of radio radios used and sold in the United States does not have the technical capability of receiving broadcasts from abroad.

The developing countries suffer especially under the situation that has come about in the information area. Most of them do not possess well developed national mass information systems: they have neither experience nor personnel nor technology nor resources. They justifiably believe that under such conditions it is enormously difficult to defend and consolidate their independence when they remain in the grip of "informational imperialism" (this term was coined internationally in 1973 by the then president of Finland U. Kekkonen. This is why it was precisely in the camp of newly liberated countries that the idea arose in the 1970's of the necessity of regulating international information and of achieving in this area as a minimum a balanced exchange and the possibility of a legal defense against the ideological diversions and expansion of imperialism. Accordingly, this means defending and aiding in the development of national systems of mass information and consolidating their material base, which, by the way, is the goal of the International Program for the Development of Communications in the Developing Countries worked out and implemented by UNESCO.

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## EAST-WEST RELATIONS

### DETENTE, NOT CONFRONTATION, BETWEEN EAST, WEST URGED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Tengiz Gamkrelidze, ZARYA VOSTOKA political correspondent: "Horizons of Cooperation and the Brink of Confrontation. Approaching the 10th Anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe"]

[Text] On 1 August 1975, at a solemn ceremony in Helsinki, in the snow-white Finlandia Palace, which is astounding for its ultramodern architecture, the top representatives of 33 European nations, the United States, and Canada signed the historic Final Act, which crowned the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Thus was the foundation achieved for bringing to life the common goal of the nations participating in the All-European Conference--to promote improved relations among themselves, and to secure norms "by which their peoples can live under conditions of a lasting and stable peace."

The history of Europe has seen many multilateral political conferences which were landmarks in the development of the continent. But we may say without fear of contradiction that not one of these was as representative and fair-minded as the forum which took place in Helsinki, called at the initiative of the socialist community. The results of the conference cannot help but gladden all those to whom peace and security is dear. They confirmed that Europe had become the cradle of political detente in the 1970s. They became the starting point for a bridge planned at that time toward improved relations between East and West.

The states which signed the Final Act jointly worked out the fundamental principles of mutual relations, "regardless of their political, economic, and social systems," and expressed the conviction that the importance of these principles would "promote the development of normal and friendly relations and the progress of cooperation between them in all fields." The all-European conference summed up the political results of World War II. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this. After all, recognizing territorial and political realities in Europe is of decisive importance in securing peace in Europe and world-wide.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev noted: "The concept of 'detente' originated in Europe. We are approaching the 10th anniversary of

the day when the historic document was signed in Helsinki, which was in a way a summary of everything that people put into this great, expansive word. Much of what was built on this foundation, as it turned out, was destroyed by the icy winds from across the ocean. But much has withstood them, survived, put down strong roots, and continues to be of perceptible use to peoples of the world."

Yes, the spirit of Helsinki lives on.

This is attested to by important landmarks of the "Helsinki Process" which have occurred in the past decade, such as the Belgrade meeting between representatives of states which participated in the All-European Conference in 1977-1978; the Madrid meeting in 1980-1983, and finally, the Conference on Measures To Consolidate Trust, Security, and Disarmament in Europe, now going on in Stockholm.

These forums prove once more that it is not confrontation which opens up the abyss of nuclear catastrophe, but detente and the horizons of cooperation which most effectively meet the vital interests of the East and West.

Unfortunately, these horizons have now been covered by the clouds of international tension. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are persistently striving to take practical steps which can decrease the danger of a military confrontation, and increase the trust and security of countries on the European continent. To that end, they have advanced proposals concerning the no-first-strike policy, a conclusive agreement on the renunciation of military force, keeping Europe free from chemical weaponry, the limitation and curtailment of military expenditures, creating a nuclear-free zone in various regions of the European continent, limiting the scale of major military exercises in Europe, and a number of others.

To keep from slipping into the nuclear abyss, to defend man's sacred right to life, and to secure a stable peace--today there are no tasks more important. It is this that the CPSU and the Soviet state see as the main import of their internal political activities. It is in this direction that the "path from Helsinki" should be developed, the path of detente.

And what about the United States? The policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union being conducted by the Reagan administration is contrary to the cause of peace, and leads to intensified international tensions. Washington and a number of countries of NATO are trying to convert Europe into a nuclear arena, to rip out the roots of detente which were started in Helsinki.

This is what the famous American political scientist and diplomat R. Hartoff writes in his book, "Detente and Confrontation: American-Soviet Relations From Nixon to Reagan": "In analyzing the development of relations between the two countries, you reach the conclusion that the policy of detente was a wise attempt to ensure international security and mutually beneficial cooperation. Despite the groundless accusations of opponents of detente in the West that the Soviet Union has "violated" agreements existing with the United States, it is clear that it was the United States which violated the fundamental

principle--not to strive for unilateral advantages at the expense of the interests of the other nation."

In Washington today, they assert that Helsinki was a period of "delusion." Some people in the West would like to bury even the concept of detente, to erase its imprint in the memory of the people. "I don't think that we needed detente," declares President Reagan without apology.

It was because of the negative attitude of the United States and other NATO members in Helsinki that no accord was reached on a number of essential suggestions of a practical nature, including some relating to the military aspects of security. During the 1970s and 1980s, as a result of the sharply increased aggression of imperialist circles, especially the United States, the situation in the international arena seriously worsened. These circles embarked on a course of breaking down the strategic equilibrium which had been built up, and securing military supremacy over the USSR and the Organization of the Warsaw Pact in order to subvert the course of events to their own will, and decide the fates of other peoples and the entire world. The fence of Pershing II and ballistic missiles was no adornment to the panorama of Europe. Under the conditions of intensified international tensions, the force of revanchism has raised its head in the FRG, and the current leadership of the United States is taking an active part in its revival. Once more there have been provocational announcements that the so-called "German question" remains open, and there are calls to reexamine the results of the war and postwar development.

Thus, the West German revanchists, enjoying in recent years the half-concealed support of the government of the FRG, announce their claims at the top of their lungs. Imperialist propaganda, especially American propaganda, is attempting after the fact to destroy the process of postwar, peaceful adjustment in Europe, and to use the Final Act against the decisions of the Yalta Conference in 1945.

Calling into question the unshakeability of the national borders laid down in Europe, imperialist propaganda even talks about the possibility of changing social-political borders. In this interpretation, these borders between the two social systems, or, as it prefers to announce, between the "free" and the "nonfree" world, were established in Yalta and declared null and void in Helsinki. It is difficult to think of anything more absurd! The Final Act, they say, dictates the preservation of national borders, but permits one to change the borders between social systems.

That is what is dreamt about in the corridors of power of certain countries which participated in the Helsinki forum.

In its time, the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe caused an assault on the malice of those who were struggling to prevent a lessening of international tensions and for preserving the climate of the "cold war."

And now the hack writers and pseudo-historians are mobilizing again, to organize the next anti-Soviet campaign, and try to discredit the Helsinki agreements.

Those who attacked Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam were prepared in advance to "observe" the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act in their own fashion. Their "arguments" are the same, their words are the same. And the lies are the same. In Yalta, they say, the Russians "manipulated" the Western leaders, and in Helsinki they "made fools of them" once again.

It is, however, difficult to overestimate the importance of the joint political will recorded in the Final Act to "expand, deepen, and make gradual and stable the process of detente." It is also important that "the process of strengthening security, not limited to Europe, should be extended to other regions of the world...."

"We stand firmly behind the cause of reviving the process of detente," emphasized Comrade M. S. Gorbachev. "But this does not mean merely returning to what was achieved in the 1970s. It is necessary to strive for much more. Detente, from our point of view, is not the final goal of policies. It is essential, but after all it is only a transitional stage from a world encumbered with weapons to a reliable and all-embracing system of international security.

"The Soviet Union is prepared to travel down this path. It should be the highest responsibility of governments and responsible state organs to search for every opportunity to eliminate the danger of nuclear war."

In the period following Helsinki, a fruitful East-West dialogue was developed. In the course of meetings and negotiations, a broad range of questions connected with implementing the Final Act was discussed. At this stage, in particular, a large-scale business cooperation was established, aimed at the long-range future. Trade between the USSR and industrially developed capitalist countries grew during the period from 1970 through 1979 from 4.7 to 25.8 million rubles; moreover, three-fourths of this was due to governments of Western Europe. As a whole, trade between East and West grew during this period by a factor of more than 3.5.

Respect for human rights and basic freedoms was one of the principles which the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe pledged to be guided by in their mutual relations. The Soviet Union considers this principle extremely important, for the central concern of our society has always been and always will be man, his interests, rights, and freedoms. Defending human rights has always been an inseparable part of our internal policies as well.

The right to live under conditions of peace and freedom is the central human right. War is the annihilation of man, and consequently, his rights and freedoms. So the struggle to prevent nuclear war and preserve peace is the cutting edge of the struggle for human rights.

This is especially important to emphasize now, when questions of human rights are more and more frequently in the United States tied up with further

intensification of the arms race. Proclaiming human rights to be the core of the United States' foreign policy, the Reagan administration has put forth as the primary task of its policies the strengthening of the military power of the United States, since this is the main bulwark against the "Soviet threat," and slanderously asserts that the USSR is continuing to increase its military power, and at the same time does not wish to adopt "our idea of human rights."

As for the last assertion, regarding the Soviet Union's reluctance to adopt the American idea of human rights, well, that is true. Every society has its own ideals and values. They develop under specific historical conditions. Differences among them are an inevitable result of the fact that various countries have various social-economic systems. It is not surprising that we have very different notions of ideals and human values.

The Soviet Union does not foist on others those values and ideals which are the result of its social structure and to which the Soviet people are deeply devoted. So, naturally, we reject any attempts to foist foreign values on us, no matter on what pretext it is done. We won our freedom and our rights, including that of self-determination of internal affairs, in one of the greatest revolutions and most terrible of wars.

And so, the report on the meeting, forthcoming in November, between M. S. Gorbachev and United States President R. Reagan is received as good news around the world. With it come hopes that the time is approaching when international tensions will abate.

An announcement made by United States State Secretary G. Shultz was characteristic in this regard. He observed that the president regards the planned meeting with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary as an opportunity to expand the dialogue between the United States and the USSR and lay the foundation for practical steps to improve American-Soviet relations.

The best method of getting acquainted, said G. Shultz, is to conduct serious discussions of the main problems between our countries, in essence.

And although we have no illusions about the differences between American and Soviet policies, or about the fact that our systems are substantially different from one another, a more constructive development of these relations is a difficult problem--the attempt to solve the problem of finding ways to coexist between two different systems in this small world in which we live--this is one of the important tasks of the leadership of both countries. It is important to redouble our efforts in joint attempts to find ways of decreasing tensions and reducing the danger of confrontation and conflict. This is a continuous process. The meeting between the president the general secretary will be a very important element of this process.

"This meeting can pave the way for a stable peace and lead us away from the brink of war," writes the newspaper DAILY WORLD.

Yes, the Soviet Union is fully conscious of its responsibility for the fate of peace, and is able clearly to see what must be done and how to do it, so that political wisdom and good will triumph in international relations and

intergovernmental affairs. As M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, peaceful coexistence, equal and reliable security of countries, reduced levels of military conflict and world military-political tensions as a whole, and refusal to permit hegemony in any form are our goals and orientations in international affairs.

"The Soviet Union has stated again and again that it will firmly follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence, which is determined by our social structure, our morality, and our world view," emphasized M. S. Gorbachev at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "We are in favor of equitable, correct, even, if you will, civilized international relations, based on a lasting respect for the norms of international law. But this must be perfectly clear: only when imperialism renounces its attempts to resolve by military means the historical struggle between the two social systems will it be possible to lead international relationships into the channel of normal cooperation."

The peoples of the world hope that the horizons of cooperation are becoming broader and broader. The principles of relations between states, recorded in Helsinki, reflect their will to develop normal, friendly ties among peoples, and lay the foundations for establishing an atmosphere of mutual trust, and respect for free, independent, and peaceful development of every country. This important charter has not only not lost one iota of its significance today, in our times, but, on the contrary, has become particularly urgent in light of the international tensions which linger on because of imperialism.

World public opinion and people of good will, not only in Europe but on all continents, hope that the significant anniversary will be used to express once again with renewed strength the will to eliminate tensions, and develop peaceful cooperation and constructive principles in international life.

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SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CEMA AFFAIRS

USSR-SRV: 'FRUITFUL COOPERATION'

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 29, Jul 85 p 20

[Article by V. Obolenskiy: "USSR-SRV: Fruits of Internationalism"]

[Text] Thirty years ago, on 18 July 1955, in the course of a visit to the Soviet Union by a government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam headed by Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh, agreements were signed which laid the foundation for Soviet-Vietnamese economic relations. Since then, the aid of the Soviet Union has been and remains, as Vietnamese leaders have more than once emphasized, an important factor making it possible to carry out the strategic tasks of development of the economy of the socialist Vietnamese state.

It is completely understandable that during the last 30 years the volume of Soviet-Vietnamese trade has grown immeasurably, as has the scale of technical collaboration rendered by the Soviet Union to its brother country. For example, the trade between the two countries, which scarcely exceeded 3 million rubles in 1955, increased to 612 million rubles in 1980.

Dynamics, Scale

New horizons in the sphere of economic interaction between the two countries opened up as a result of the signing in 1978 of the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the SRV. Soviet-Vietnamese trade and economic ties have been further developed. From 1976 to 1980 the mutual trade volume increased yearly by an average of 24.3 percent. This dynamic movement is also characteristic for 1981-1984.

Trade Between the USSR and the SRV  
(in millions of rubles)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Trade	891.8	1010.7	1138.9	1261.9
Export	724.6	804.2	904.1	1004.0
Import	167.2	206.5	234.8	257.9

There have also been definite shifts in the structure of mutual commodity exchange. They are connected with the greater and greater adaptation of schedules and volumes of deliveries to the content of economic tasks being carried out by both countries. In particular, the Soviet Union is supplying Vietnam with ever growing quantities of the energy sources and raw materials necessary for the development of its economy. At the same time, there has been a substantial reduction in the relative proportion of deliveries of certain goods as a result of positive changes in the economy of the SRV.

For its part, the SRV has increased deliveries to the USSR of tea, coffee, fresh fruits and vegetables, ready-made garments, thread, carpets and reversible rugs, natural rubber, parquet friezes, and certain other traditional export goods, which is making it possible for the Soviet Union to improve its ability to supply the population with high-demand goods. The volumes of deliveries of most of these goods have in the past 4 years exceeded the level of 1976-1980.

The scale of industrial construction carried out in Vietnam on a base of complete Soviet equipment and with the technical collaboration of the USSR has also grown immeasurably. For example, the flagship of Vietnamese power engineering, the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Station on the Black River (Da), whose construction has gone into the final phase, has a projected capacity of about 2 million kilowatts. This is greater than the total capacity of all hydroelectric and thermal electric power stations which Vietnam had at its disposal in the beginning of the 1980s.

Hostile propaganda is attempting to distort the true aims and nature of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation. They say, for example, that the USSR is "intensifying the subsidiary nature" of the economy of the SRV, using its natural resources and work force in its own interests. The groundlessness of these assertions is obvious on the first acquaintance with various tasks now being resolved in Vietnam with the help of the Soviet Union.

With Soviet technical collaboration, construction and reconstruction is now being done on key economic projects, the completion of which will put Vietnam substantially further along the path of socialist industrialization and building the material-technical base of socialism, as well as being a substantial contribution to the formation of a rationally organized production and transport infrastructure. Symbols of the economic collaboration between the USSR and the SRV are the already mentioned major hydroelectric unit Hoa Binh in Southeast Asia, the Pha Lai Thermal Electric Station (640,000 kilowatts), the Chiang Hydroelectric Power Station (400,000 kilowatts), the Thang Long bridge across the Red River, and other projects.

With the help of the Soviet Union, the SRV is implementing plans to expand the production of export goods which are in demand in the world market. The current five-year plan, for example, calls for putting into operation a number of capacities in coal mines and quarries, which will make it possible to increase the extraction of coal in the SRV to 4 million tons; the Lao Kai Apatite Deposit is being expanded to a capacity of 1.6 million tons of concentrate per year; and virgin lands are being assimilated and plantations of hevea being established on them with an area of 50,000 hectares.

The Soviet Union is also helping Vietnam to create or organize production facilities which have an "anti-import" orientation and ensure true economic independence of the republic. These include the Bim Xong Cement Plant, with a capacity of 1.2 million tons per year, the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, with an annual output of 300,000 tons, the Hanoi Mechanical Plant, which produces over 700 machine tools every year, the diesel engine plant in Go Dam, and a number of other sites.

Since the mid-1970s, in contrast to previous years when tasks were jointly planned only for the next year, collaboration has been carried out on a long-term planning basis. Its main goals and basic directions are agreed upon by coordinating the economic plans of the two countries for a 5-year period.

Along with coordinating plans for a 5-year period, basic tasks of collaboration are also being planned for the more distant future. Future problems of economic interaction were reflected in the Long-Term Program of Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the SRV, which was signed in autumn 1983. This program, which was developed while taking into account the primary goals of socialist construction in Vietnam, determines the possible forms and priority fields of collaboration. These fields include agriculture, the fuel-energy sectors of industry, metallurgy, machine building, chemistry and petroleum processing, transport and communication, and geological exploration work.

Soviet-Vietnamese collaboration, which is becoming more and more comprehensive and complete, has an effect on nearly all sectors of the economy of the SRV. The widened variety of deliveries from the USSR are making possible the growth and more effective use of the republic's economic potential, and increasing the well-being of the Vietnamese people.

#### New Forms of Interaction

In recent years, new forms of Soviet-Vietnamese economic relations have come about and are being strengthened: the processing of Soviet raw materials (mainly cotton and wool) at enterprises of the SRV with subsequent delivery of finished products (thread, ready-made garments, carpets) to the USSR; the organization of production facilities based on compensation conditions in Vietnam; the creation of joint enterprises; the implementation of goal-oriented integrated programs in certain economic sectors of the SRV in order to increase the output of products which are of mutual interest; repair of vessels of the Soviet trade and fishing fleet in enterprises of Vietnam; and so forth.

Among all these forms, a particularly important place belongs to the collaboration of Soviet and Vietnamese organizations within the framework of Vietsovpetro, a joint enterprise created in 1981 for finding and extracting oil and gas on the continental shelf in the south of the SRV. The activity of this joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise has great significance for developing the Vietnamese economy, eliminating the shortage of energy sources in the country, and increasing the republic's export potential.

The extensive qualitative changes in the mechanism and forms of economic interrelations of the two countries are manifesting themselves more and more plainly. The USSR and the SRV are successfully implementing an agreement on economic policies in fields which are of interest to both countries. The most important and effective instrument of this agreement is regular meetings between Soviet and Vietnamese leaders at a high level. At the last such meeting in June 1985, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev and CPV Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan discuss questions of further developing and raising the effectiveness of the bilateral economic collaboration. There exist great potential opportunities for further expanding it in a consistent fashion, as noted in the agreements.

An agreement was reached concerning the Soviet Union's increased economic assistance to Vietnam in accelerating the development of leading sectors of industry and agriculture, and increasing the well-being of the population, as well as extending the fraternal republic new credit for the coming 5-year period and postponing payments on credit already given. The USSR is also increasing deliveries of raw materials goods which are most vital to the economy of the SRV, such as petroleum products, rolled ferrous metals, fertilizers, and cotton.

Spurred by the need to increase the effectiveness of cooperation, develop specialized production facilities, and implement mutually beneficial goal-oriented programs, the two sides have agreed to direct their basic efforts toward construction projects which are of primary significance in strengthening the material-technical base of the economy of the SRV and its export base.

Guided by the Leninist principles of internationalism, the USSR is rendering its fraternal republic comprehensive aid in accelerating the development and raising the effectiveness of the economy of the SRV, and assisting it to broader participation in the international socialist division of labor.

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THIRD WORLD ISSUES

VANGUARD PARTIES 'EVOLVING' TOWARD SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM

Moscow VESTNIK MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA, SERIYA 12: TEORIYA NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA in Russian No 1, 1985 pp 45-52.

[Article by S. A. Tatunts under the rubric "The World Revolutionary Process": "On the Essence of Vanguard Revolutionary Democratic Parties in Countries With a Socialist Orientation"]

[Excerpts] A vast zone of countries with a socialist orientation has formed as a result of the development of the revolutionary process in Asia and Africa. Among them: Algeria, Angola, Afghanistan, Benin, Democratic Yemen, the Congo, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia, and others. They are the progressive segment of the national liberation movement of today.

The processes that are taking place in these countries are complex and ambiguous. By analyzing and creatively interpreting these processes, the 26th CPSU Congress made an important contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory of noncapitalist development and articulated the basic regularities in the development of countries with a socialist orientation. They include the gradual elimination of the positions of imperialist monopolies, the local grande bourgeoisie and feudal elements, and restrictions on the activity of foreign capital. They include securing the commanding heights of the economy by the people's state, the transition to the planned development of the productive forces and encouragement of the cooperative movement in the countryside. They include raising the role of the working masses in public life and the gradual strengthening of the state apparatus with national cadres loyal to the people. They include the antiimperialist nature of the foreign policy of these countries. Revolutionary parties expressing the interests of the broad masses of working people are gaining strength in these countries."

The present article attempts to characterize the class essence of the revolutionary parties of these countries, to show the ways in which they differ from traditional revolutionary democratic parties and to demonstrate the influence of the world communist movement on basic trends in the development of revolutionary parties.

Vanguard revolutionary democratic parties expressing the interests of the broad masses of working people are presently forming and gaining strength in Democratic Yemen, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and a number of other

countries. The vital necessity of establishing a well-organized party whose activity is guided by a progressive ideology was occasioned by the revolutionary practice of the peoples of these countries and by objective factors that became particularly evident following the victory of the national liberation revolution. With the implementation of revolutionary reforms, the need for the conscious, planned direction of construction of the new society has increased still further. Leaders of the revolution in countries with a socialist orientation have concluded that traditional, organizationally weak, politically, ideologically and socially inhomogeneous revolutionary democratic parties must give way to vanguard parties that do not have these shortcomings. They have named these parties vanguard parties of the working people [avangardnyye partii trudyashchikhsya] (APT).

APT formed on the basis of revolutionary democratic political organizations existing in the indicated countries. Their inception, strengthening, and the organizational base on which they form vary from country to country. Thus the vanguard party in Mozambique was founded on the basis of a broad national movement--FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front), a mass revolutionary democratic organization in existence since 1962. In Angola the nucleus of APT consisted of MPLA (the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which originated in 1956) fighters hardened in the battles for national independence. The vanguard party in South Yemen--the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP)--was born as a result of the merger of several patriotic organizations and the gradual restructuring of ideological, political, organizational and structural principles. The YSP originated on the basis of the Unified Political Organization of the National Front (OPONF) which dates back to 1975.

The working peasantry, blue-collar workers, patriotic intellectuals and progressive army circles constitute the social base of vanguard revolutionary democratic parties. The working strata of the population advance to the forefront here. Recognition of the class struggle is a new, fundamentally important principle characterizing the vanguard parties of the working people. The program documents of these parties precisely define the place and role of all classes and social strata in the national democratic revolution. They emphasize that only the working class is capable of heading the reform of the exploiter society and the building of socialism. Considering the importance of the support of the parties by small owners and craftsmen and the part they play in the economic life of the country, the APT strive for alliance and cooperation with petty bourgeois strata, but have no illusions about their revolutionary potential.

Mass social organizations--trade union, youth, women's, creative and other organizations--are being founded and are gaining in strength under the leadership of APT in countries with a socialist orientation. The parties are aware that they can win a firm vanguard role in society only by playing this role in everyday political struggle. They must guard against the isolation of the political leadership from the masses and the isolation of the latter from revolutionary leaders. The training of progressive workers and peasants as political leadership cadres is an important sector of the work in this regard. Much attention is devoted to the organization of an ongoing, active party education system, a Marxist-Leninist education system.

Thus, as Soviet researchers correctly note, the formation and strengthening of a genuine vanguard party of the working people are an extremely complex process that may take a long time. It "cannot be reduced to the approval and proclamation of a program of scientific socialism, which is obviously not so hard to do considering the authority and influence of basic Marxist-Leninist principles. It is considerably more difficult for all links of the party to truly assimilate scientific socialism, to make it the basis of its practical activity, to create the social, ideological, political, and organizational structure of a vanguard party in accordance with the movement of the majority of the masses in the direction of socialism."<sup>2</sup>

Vanguard-type parties in the zone of the national liberation movement have become possible owing to prerequisites of both an objective nature (intensification of the class struggle, consolidation of all revolutionary forces) and a subjective nature (the political awareness of the working masses). Aid and support for this nations by countries in the socialist community and by the entire world communist movement are a key external factor. The very existence of APT attests to a new stage in the development of revolutionary democratic parties which is associated with the development of the revolutionary process in countries with a socialist orientation. But in our view the opinion of some researchers that APT largely resemble Marxist-Leninist parties is not entirely correct. It would seem to be still too early to speak of the similarity and completeness of the formation of these parties. Of course, at the same time we cannot fail to see the radical novelty of the very fact of their existence. We believe that APT can be considered as parties that are in the stage of becoming scientific socialist parties. These parties are allies of Marxist-Leninist parties in the world revolutionary movement.

The potential of vanguard parties to become communist parties cannot be realized automatically. The principal obstacles on this road are: the socioeconomic backwardness of society, the weakness and smallness of the national working class, the lack of trained party cadres, and "the traditional tribal and petty bourgeois illusions of the working class, the peasantry and the revolutionary intelligentsia to a considerable degree."<sup>3</sup> We share the opinion of V. Li who believes that APT program documents "reflect not so much the contemporary level as the perspective of revolutionary noncapitalist development."<sup>4</sup>

A key external condition to the transformation of the APT of countries with a socialist orientation is their close alliance with communist parties in countries of the socialist community, with the entire world communist and labor movement. The International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties (1969) emphasized that the "interests of the people of recently liberated countries require close cooperation between communist parties and other patriotic and progressive forces."<sup>5</sup> The general line developed by the conferences of 1957, 1960, and 1969 means the expansion and strengthening of ties and cooperation with all parties and organizations representing three currents of the world revolutionary movement in all countries. This policy was confirmed by the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties held in 1976. It is in line with V. I. Lenin's premise that the support "of the democratic and revolutionary movement of all countries in

general and the colonies and dependent countries in particular"<sup>6</sup> is the most important task in the activity of the bolshevik party.

Today there are myriad ways in which the world communist movement supports countries with a socialist orientation. Among them: the struggle against imperialist policy; counteracting aggressive aspirations; and the development of direct contacts between communist and revolutionary democratic parties. The communality of the basic interests of all currents in the world revolutionary process is the foundation on which these relations are built. Interrelations between APT and communist parties are based on full equality and independence, international support, solidarity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another. A large part in the unification of communists and revolutionary democrats is played by seminars and workshops organized by the editors of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA on urgent problems of the world revolutionary movement, in particular the national liberation movement. "History," V. I. Lenin wrote, "is always richer in content, more varied, more multiform, more lively and "ingenious" than is pictured by even the best parties."<sup>7</sup> Without careful study and skillful application of experience already accumulated in the struggle to resolve social problems in nations, the socialist orientation is fraught with serious difficulties.

Cooperation of APT with communist and workers parties in the socialist community, especially with the CPSU, exerts an especially great influence on the political positions of vanguard revolutionary democratic parties and their leaders on the ideological and organizational strengthening of parties and their further evolution. The question of the interrelationship of APT and communist parties of socialist countries is the question of an important link in the union of two flows of the world revolutionary process--the socialist system and the national liberation movement. As the 25th CPSU Congress emphasized, "in the developing countries, as everywhere else, we are on the side of the forces of progress, democracy and national independence, and regard them as friends and comrades in struggle."<sup>8</sup> The 23d CPSU Congress posed the task of "strengthening fraternal ties with communist and revolutionary democratic organizations in Asia, Africa and Latin America."<sup>9</sup> This policy of our country was confirmed at all subsequent congresses, which emphasized the need to expand and strengthen ties with progressive noncommunist and revolutionary democratic parties.

The logic of the classic struggle suggests the need for consistency in pursuing the revolutionary line in the interest of the majority of the working people. Only the resolute and purposeful policy of APT can ensure a consistent course of step-by-step creation of socioeconomic prerequisites for future socialist development, can paralyze the hostile activity of local reaction and spontaneously born pro-capitalist elements.

At the same time, it is important that the recognition of Marxism-Leninism as the dominant ideology not give way to the distortion of the principles of scientific socialism when they are applied in practice. Only the able, creative use of the experience of real socialism will enable the vanguard parties of the working people to resolve the complex problems entailed in the revolutionary restructuring of society.



The historic significance of APT is that in countries with a socialist orientation, parties that are essentially revolutionary democratic are taking their first steps in the struggle to link the ideas of scientific socialism to the incipient labor movement. Given the deep contradiction between the progressive superstructure and the archaic mixed economy as a base, the practical activity of APT does not as yet correspond to the proclaimed principles in all spheres of society's life.

The perspectives of the evolution of vanguard parties into truly Marxist-Leninist parties, which are associated primarily with change in the class structure of society and the proletarianization of the party's social base, are important to the world revolutionary process. To a certain degree, the successful struggle of the forces of democracy and socialism with world imperialism depends on this. This evolution is also important from the standpoint of the prospective orientation toward socialism. Revolutionary practice will show when it will take place and at what pace; how specific national features will be manifested in each specific instance.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. "Materialy XXVI syezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p. 12.
2. R. A. Ulyanovskiy, "On Countries With a Socialist Orientation," KOMMUNIST, No 11, 1979, p 120.
3. N. D. Kosukhin, "Dissemination of the Ideas of Scientific Socialism in Africa," AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA, No 7, 1981, p 5.
4. V. Li, "Social Revolutions in Afro-Asian Countries and Scientific Socialism," AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA, No 3, 1981, p 5.
5. "Mezhdunarodnoye Soveshchaniye kommunisticheskikh i rabochikh partiy. Dokumenty i materialy. Moskva, 15-17 iyunya 1969 g." [International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties. Documents and Materials. Moscow, 15-17 June 1969], Moscow, 1969, p 33.
6. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], Vol 36, p 76.
7. Ibid., Vol 41, p 80.
8. "Materialy XXV syezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1976, p 12.
9. "Materialy XXIII syezda KPSS" [Materials of the 23d CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1966, p 23.

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UNITED STATES AND CANADA

U.S., USSR APPROACH TO RELATIONS CONTRASTED

PM120919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Imperatively Dictated by the Time"]

[Text] A complex and tense situation has emerged in the world today. And it is tending to deteriorate still further. Soviet people cannot fail to be concerned at the approach to Soviet-U.S. relations being taken in Washington. U.S. ruling circles are increasingly guided by an onslaught scenario. They are trying to drive the Soviet Union into a corner and ascribe to it, as has already happened repeatedly, all the deadly sins--from unleashing the arms race to "aggression" in the Near East, and from human rights violations to some kind of machinations even in South Africa.

A profound, genuinely scientific, well argued, and realistic analysis of the prevailing situation in the world and an assessment of Soviet-U.S. relations--on which the fate of the planet and of all human civilization rests--were provided in M. S. Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine. At the same time, the replies, which, without any exaggeration, won the attention of the world's public, precisely and clearly set out the Soviet Union's policy and yet again publicly reaffirmed and justified the peace initiatives put forward by our country and according with the fundamental vital interests of the peoples of all countries, the American people included.

Despite the talks that have begun in Geneva and the agreement on a summit meeting, the arms race is intensifying and the military threat is not diminishing. Under these conditions the Soviet Union is persistently seeking means of breaking the vicious circle and getting the arms limitation process out of deadlock. It is to this that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, the proposal that the United States join it and resume talks on a total nuclear test ban, and the proposal on peaceful cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in space are aimed. Moscow's words have rung throughout the world: War will never proceed from the Soviet Union and we will never start it. The whole world has heard the impassioned appeal to break the vicious circles of the arms race and find a way back from the brink of the nuclear abyss.

How did Washington react? In response to the Soviet moratorium, the U.S. administration could find nothing better than pointedly to rush to carry out

another nuclear explosion just to spite all and sundry. So the Soviet proposals for peace in space were answered by the decision to hold the first combat test of an antisatellite weapon. And another "hate campaign" against the Soviet Union has been launched to boot.

The world's peoples have yet another opportunity to compare the two courses--Moscow's course and Washington's course. The first leads to peace and cooperation, equal security, and the elimination of fear of a nuclear catastrophe. Everyone can only gain from such a policy. The second is aimed at nuclear war, the arms race, and international tension. Nobody can benefit from it. Everyone can only lose out.

The Washington policymakers should remember that in the past there have been many attempts to bring the Soviet Union to its knees and exhaust it. All these attempts have failed and will continue to fail. "Someone in the United States obviously thought that an opportunity would arise to overtake us and pressure the Soviet Union. But that was an illusion," M. S. Gorbachev stressed. "It did not succeed in the past and it will not succeed now. We will find a response, and an entirely adequate one at that."

Those to whom these firm words are addressed must heed them. It is necessary to muster our political courage and stop the threatening process that is starting to be unleashed. It is necessary to stop the arms race and embark on disarmament and an improvement in relations. This is imperatively dictated by the time. The Soviet leadership does not only call for an improvement in the situation and the amelioration of Soviet-U.S. relations, but is also making completely specific proposals and taking practical steps in this direction itself.

The USSR's unswerving desire to prevent an arms race in space is of particular importance. But if there is no such agreement it will not be possible to reach an agreement on nuclear arms limitation and reduction either. If there is no ban on the militarization of space and if an arms race in space is not prevented, there will be nothing at all. That is the USSR's firm and unswerving position.

Foreign policy is a continuation of domestic policy. The entire world bears witness to the fact that the implementation of the domestic policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development and the quest for more rational management methods, and, ultimately, for improvements to people's lives, find their direct continuation in our party's policy in the international arena. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum stated quite resolutely that the Soviet Union will firmly follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence. This course is determined by our social system, our present-day affairs and aspirations for the future, and our morality and philosophy. Once the Soviet people have built vast plans for their own domestic system, the corresponding external conditions--lasting and reliable security--are necessary in order to implement them.

The currently prevailing military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, and the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO serves the cause of maintaining world peace and strengthening international security. Maintaining this equilibrium is one of the most important tasks which Soviet people are resolving. Socialism's ability and readiness to defend its security is the most important factor in maintaining peace.

Soviet servicemen are well aware of this. They know that the peace and security of our country's peoples, our allies and friends, and all the world's peoples depend on their vigilance and combat readiness and on the might of the USSR Armed Forces.

Ardently approving and supporting the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state as set forth in a principled and well-argued way in M. S. Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine, army and navy servicemen are drawing their own profound practical conclusions. From day to day on the exercise field, in flight, and on sea voyages they demonstrate their unswerving resolve and readiness to defend the great cause of socialism from any aggressive schemes.

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UNITED STATES AND CANADA

READERS RESPOND TO GORBACHEV'S TIME MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

PM161635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by N. Kurdyumov: "To Break the Vicious Circle of the Arms Race. Soviet People Ardently Approve and Support the Consistent Peace-Loving Course of the CPSU and the Soviet State"]

[Text] Soviet people follow with unremitting attention and justified concern the development of events in the world arena and the intrigues of the opponents of international cooperation who are pushing the world along the path of escalation of the arms race and intensification of the threat of nuclear war. Despite the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms which have opened in Geneva and the accord reached on a summit to be held this fall, the world situation remains tense, the arms race is intensifying, and the threat of war has not subsided. Furthermore, it is a fact of our time that the level of scientific and technological development has made possible the emergence of a completely new situation--the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the arms race.

Aware of its responsibility for the fate of peace on earth, the Soviet Union is doing all in its power to halt this perilous process which is developing, and is persistently seeking ways to break the vicious circle of the arms race and the deadlock in the process of arms limitation, and to ensure a turn toward mutual cooperation and accord between the USSR and the United States on key international problems.

The replies of M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to TIME magazine are further confirmation of the consistent and truly peace-loving foreign policy course of the Land of the Soviets, of its readiness to take specific steps to curb and reverse the arms race, and to achieve a change for the better in Soviet-American relations and an improvement in the international situation. It is no accident that wide circles of the international public interpreted this document which subjects the present international situation to a profound analysis as an urgent appeal to the United States to summon up the political courage and embark on disarmament.

"Our countries," the interview notes in particular, "simply must prevent the situation from deteriorating into confrontation. This is genuinely in the

interests of both the Soviet and the American peoples. And it must be expressed in the language of effective politics. It is necessary to stop the arms race, to embark on disarmament, and to normalize Soviet-American relations. Honestly, the time has come to make the relations between the two great peoples worthy of their historic role. After all, the fate of peace, the fate of world civilization really does depend on our relations. We are ready to act toward this aim."

The Soviet Union's words are not at variance with its deeds. It has put forward constructive proposals and taken specific unilateral steps in the interests of reducing arms stockpiles. The moratorium declared by the Soviet Union on all nuclear explosions, its appeal to the U.S. administration inviting it to join the moratorium and to resume talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, and also the proposals for peaceful cooperation in the exploration of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization, for instance, pursue precisely this aim.

The consistent and principled course of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward eliminating the threat of nuclear war and ensuring favorable conditions for the resolution of tasks in peaceful construction expresses the interests and innermost aspirations of all Soviet people. This is borne out by the numerous reactions in the country to the replies given to TIME magazine, by the telegrams and letters received from ordinary Soviet citizens, communists and non-party people, at the CPSU Central Committee and the PRAVDA editorial offices. They express ardent approval and support for the tireless activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in defense of world peace.

"As a party veteran, I want to express my deep satisfaction with everything you said during the interview to the U.S. journalists," Muscovite I. V. Chumak writes to M. S. Gorbachev. "I was so deeply impressed that I was sincerely sorry when the television program ended 1 September because you were expressing thoughts and anxieties which we all share..."

"Your replies were invariably tactful but firm, testifying to great political wisdom and statesmanlike responsibility," the letter goes on. "I feel great pride in the content and style of your interview with the leaders of TIME magazine. The words and actions were in true Leninist style."

"Having read the replies to the TIME magazine questions I cannot but express pride in my Leninist party, the great fatherland, and the heroic Soviet people whom you lead in a worthy fashion," says a telegram from Giva Karbelashvili from Tbilisi.

"We support you. Keep up the good work," reads a telegram from Lidiya Stepanovna Grinchenko from Rostov-na-Donu.

"There are no words to express the gratitude to our party for its persistent struggle for world peace so that Soviet people can work peacefully under clear skies," B. Kovalenko, a teacher at school No 12 writes from Ashkhabad. "Having acquainted ourselves with the replies to TIME magazine, we organized a 'peace lesson' in the school the following day. It was attended by party

and labor veterans and prominent people in the republic. They spoke with alarm about the international situation. Hope was expressed in the speeches that the U.S. administration will finally grasp the dangerousness of its policy and will take practical steps toward normalizing relations with the Soviet Union."

"Now no one is indifferent to what is taking place in the world," I. S. Lyaver, chief agronomist on Chyrvonaya Zmena Kolkhoz, Lyubanskiy Rayon, Minsk Oblast, writes in turn. "Anyone with any common sense understands perfectly well that there can be no victors in a nuclear war, that if the enemies of peace unleash such a war it will become the last chapter in mankind's history."

"This has been stated very emphatically, cogently, and conclusively in the interview to TIME magazine. It was stressed once more that the Soviet people genuinely seek peace and that they have been putting forward one constructive proposal after another to ensure lasting peace. And we are not doing this out of weakness (let our enemies not count on that or they will have miscalculated!) but because we take a realistic view of the situation and are truly seeking peace."

"As for us rural workers, the thoughts and proposals expressed by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev are close to our hearts. And we hope that the U.S. administration will have the common sense to draw the right conclusions, stop intimidating the Soviet people with new types of weapons, and accept the proffered hand for a peaceful handshake."

"We believe that ordinary people in America do not want war and international tension any more than we do; we believe that they want peace, that they want to live and not to commit suicide."

"The replies to TIME magazine accord with the cherished wishes of every Soviet person. They express the unbending will for peace. The merit of our great power. Readiness to take specific steps to curb the arms race. And at the same time, utmost patience in the quest for possible points of contact with the U.S. administration," V. Skopenko, rector of Kiev State University and corresponding member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Science, writes. "The frank account of our present concerns and urgent tasks given to U.S. citizens is the most cogent argument to prove that war will not come from the Soviet Union, that we will never start a war."

"I, as a representative of science, liked in particular the reproof to the authors of the claim that the USSR is allegedly consumed by a craving for U.S. technologies. Our country has long been a great scientific and technical power. And we will achieve an acceleration of scientific and technological progress not through the 'transfer of technology' from the United States to the USSR but through the 'transfer' of the most progressive ideas, discoveries, and innovations from Soviet science to Soviet industry and agriculture."

"The complex, tense, and even explosive situation which has developed in the world demands that we give even more of ourselves. And I am confident that Soviet scientists will augment their efforts for the common good.

"The clear and consistent stance adopted by the Soviet Union in advocating a reduction in nuclear arms, unilaterally suspending nuclear explosions, and pledging non-first-use of nuclear weapons is meeting with the active support of the peace-loving public. Not just Soviet people but the whole of progressive mankind expects from the U.S. administration practical steps toward normalization. This is truly in the interests of both the Soviet and the American peoples."

A. M. Popova from Angarsk, Irkutsk Oblast, M. I. Strunov, a Great Patriotic War veteran from Riga, K. V. Khoroshkhin, a war invalid from Karaganda, Z. L. Vasilkovskaya from Leningrad, and many others write in their emotional letters to the editorial office about the deep impression which the replies to TIME magazine made on them, and about their gratitude to the party and the government for their concern for peace and Soviet people's happiness.

The letters indicate that Soviet people received with satisfaction the USSR's decision to declare a moratorium on nuclear explosions, regarding it as yet another indication of the Soviet country's profound love of peace.

"Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich," N. Gogodze writes from Georgia. "Please accept my sincere congratulations and gratitude for your wise decision to unilaterally suspend all nuclear explosions. I am full of admiration for this bold and important decision for the good of peace. May you be successful in your difficult and responsible job. As a wife and mother I know I am right when I say that you have won the affections of all the world's mothers." "We approve of the USSR's bold and timely initiative which represents a most important practical step along the path of curbing the arms race," L. B. Vyskubov writes from Leningrad.

Expressing support for the moratorium, V. N. Sapstas from Moscow views it as a confirmation of "the firm and consistent implementation of the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems."

And here is a letter to the editorial office from A. Nurillayev, Somarkand Oblast: "My wife and I have three children. And we want the sun always to shine brightly on them and all the world's children and the skies above their heads to be clear and blue. For this reason we ardently and wholeheartedly support our party's peace initiatives and the Soviet Union's unilateral decision to halt nuclear explosions.

"The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has called on the United States to respond to this step in a positive fashion. And we hope that the U.S. administration and the bellicose politicians and generals will change their mind and also end nuclear explosions and embark on the path of relaxation of international tension. Do they not understand that nuclear war would spare no one? Peaceful coexistence represents the aspirations and hopes of all the world's peoples."



In many of their letters Soviet people express the hope that the upcoming Soviet-American summit will produce positive results, that it will lead to an improvement in the relations between the two great powers, and that if Washington really takes a serious attitude to this meeting then the time has come to amend its foreign policy and renounce its unacceptable attempts to negotiate with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength" in the hope of achieving unilateral advantages and using the meeting as a "screen for building up its first-strike nuclear forces," a letter from A. A. Filippskikh from Dnepropetrovsk notes in particular.

As for the Soviet side, it has been authoritatively stated in Moscow that we are preparing seriously for the meeting and will do everything in our power to ensure that it produces tangible results in the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"What will the Geneva summit bring? In shops and teams we too are discussing this question with interest," Hero of Socialist Labor V. A. Kalinin, charging machine operator at the Verkh-isetskiy metallurgical plant, writes from Sverdlovsk. "We too are concerned at the approach to the upcoming talks which is taking shape in Washington. However, we are confident that the Soviet leadership will do all in its power to ensure their positive outcome to justify the hopes of the world's peoples.

"In replying to TIME magazine M. S. Gorbachev expressed the opinion of the entire Soviet people, the aspirations of each one of us workers," V. A. Kalinin goes on. "And our aspirations consist of devoting our labor to the implementation of the tasks in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, strengthening our motherland's might, and further enhancing the people's well-being. And we shall uphold world peace!"

The letters and reactions amount to moving human documents. They provide yet another vivid confirmation of our people's unity and cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee, and they testify to the fact that the party's policy expresses the fundamental interests and peaceable aspirations of all Soviet people and enjoys their boundless support.

CSO: 1807/002

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

BOOK ON ROLE OF CIA, DIA, NSA IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY REVIEWED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 12, Jun 85 pp 90-92

[Book Review by A. Yefremov, doctor of historical sciences: "The Secret Weapon of Aggression"]

[Text] Intelligence has always played an enormous role in the aggressive aspirations of international imperialism, particularly of U.S. imperialism. In recent time it is even more actively influencing the American administration's decision-making in the areas of both foreign and domestic policy. On the other hand, intelligence is being drawn ever more deeply into developing and carrying out the most important foreign political actions and military operations contemplated by the bosses of the United States. A monograph by F. Sergeyev put out by the "Mysl" Publishing House, which exposes the diverse sides of the activities of the American special services, is extremely timely in this connection.\*

In the book a detailed analysis is made of the present structure and organization of the so-called U.S. "Intelligence Community," which incorporates ten basic governmental institutions. Most importantly, these include the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Department of Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the National Security Agency (NSA). Included also are the special intelligence agencies of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State, and also a number of other intelligence organizations. The "Intelligence Community" carries out its functions under the direction of the National Security Council, which is accountable to the President.

Its principal organ is the Central Intelligence Agency, which was created right after the end of World War II. As the book notes, it has been entrusted with not only the task of collecting information through espionage, but also with conducting "special operations" aimed at combating world socialism and at installing and supporting regimes advantageous to the United States.

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\* Sergeyev, F.M., "Taynoye rudiye agresii. Podryvnaya deyatelnost SShA protiv SSSR" [The Secret Weapon of Aggression: The Subversive Activity of the USA against the USSR] Moscow Mysl Publishing House 1984, 221 pp, illustrations, 50 kopecks

Facts such as the following testify to the gigantic scale of CIA activities: There are a total of 18,000 staff employees in this agency alone, while the annual budget has reached \$5.5 billion. But this is only the tip of the iceberg because many activities of the CIA are financed under other entries in the national budget of the United States.

As the book indicates, the military intelligence agencies, called not without justification the "Pentagon's secret empire," comprise in numerical terms the largest element of the "Intelligence Community." This empire numbers more than 120,000 employees--considerably more than all of the country's other intelligence organizations taken together, including the CIA. Its budget in 1982 came to \$13 billion and continues to grow. A leading role in the system of military intelligence belongs to "G-2," the intelligence arm of the Army staff. This organization is first of all engaged in the collection of information about the military potential of the USSR. It gathers information on the state of the Soviet road network and telephone system. Since 1980, a special group for supplementary intelligence activities has functioned here, intended mainly for carrying out landing and diversionary actions. Its activity is surrounded by an especially thick curtain of secrecy.

The naval forces of the United States also have their own intelligence service. This service collects, processes, and evaluates information concerning the possible naval tactics, armaments, and arms systems of potential enemies and their shipbuilding potential. It prepares files on the geographic characteristics of the coastal areas of various countries with a view to possible landing operations. Particular attention is devoted to the collection of information concerning Soviet submarines and their deployment.

The intelligence organization of the Air Force staff ("A-2") demonstrates considerably activity. Its main task is to collect information about the air forces and the aviation and space technology of potential enemies, particularly concerning production of military aircrafts and missiles. The author of the monograph notes that the highest organ in the military intelligence system is the DIA, established in 1961. The principal direction of its activity is the acquisition of information concerning the military-industrial potential and the armed forces of the USSR and other socialist countries. The director of DIA is assigned the role of chief adviser to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on all questions of intelligence. However, he is subordinate only to the Secretary of Defense, and also to the National Intelligence Council, which includes the directors of all the component parts of the "Intelligence Community."

Many people mistakenly believe that the National Security Agency (NSA) has no connection with the system of U.S. military intelligence and occupies itself only with surveillance of Americans, listening in on their telephone conversations and compiling dossiers on "unreliables." However, this is not so. Operating under circumstances of particular secrecy, this agency, as is pointed out in the book, specializes in the intercept of information

transmitted in the communications channels of other countries. It is noteworthy that NSA deciphers intercepts not only of potential enemies but of U.S. allies as well, and also of neutral countries. There are many linguists and specialists in the field of mathematics within NSA. It also relies upon the services of prominent scientists in the most varied fields.

By what methods do these and the other organs of the "Intelligence Community" operate? To this question, the monograph contains an extremely comprehensive answer. "Present-day intelligence," writes the author, "is first of all an extensive scientific research apparatus based not only and not so much on secret, agent methods as on contemporary possibilities for the collection, study, and systematic analysis of open information."

The basic task of this apparatus is the analysis and evaluation of a colossal quantity of information received from the organs of the press, radio, and television, from international and national photographic exhibitions, and in the process of international scientific and cultural exchanges. American authors indicate that it is specifically from open sources that Intelligence obtains 80-90 percent of all its information.

The book presents the following examples as an illustration: At the end of the 70's and the beginning of the 80's, U.S. Intelligence considerably increased its attention to the collection of information from the open Soviet press concerning the U.S.S.R.'s antiaircraft defense facilities. This was needed to reach final decisions regarding the production of a new type of strategic bomber, the B-1, designed to inflict nuclear missile strikes against targets on Soviet territory. Noted also is the increased interest of certain American intelligence officers, decked out in the togas of diplomats, in the library reading rooms of Moscow and Leningrad. In this regard, the book presents the testimony of an American author who wrote that "frequently a visit to the reading rooms of public libraries gives intelligence officers more than work in the archives of general staffs.

The United States also extensively purchases<sup>2</sup>new Soviet literature concerning science and technology, industry and agriculture, transportation, and communications. In so doing, they are obtaining not only central publications, but also republic, kray, and oblast publications. Every month the CIA library receives about 200,000 varied publications from foreign countries, primarily from the countries of the socialist community.

With the help of computers, a large staff of employees arranges and processes the materials which are received. Dozens of Soviet journals are translated in their entirety, to say nothing about an enormous number of individual works and articles. The use of open sources frees the efforts of intelligence agents for more complicated and responsible assignments, which can be carried out only with the aid of illegal means.

According to American data, approximately 87 percent of all U.S. Government appropriations for the collection of intelligence information in recent years has gone for intelligence collection by technical means and only 13 percent has been allocated for obtaining such data with the help of

traditional methods: visual observation, exploitation of open sources, and agent networks. In this connection, the author devotes considerable attention to technical means of espionage. Using a wealth of factual material, he shows how piloted airborne intelligence platforms, space vehicles, and sea-going radio intercept stations are being enlisted to collect intelligence.

Wide use of the newest technology for purposes of espionage against our country is augmented by visual intelligence; that is, by the acquisition of information through personal observation. For this, active use is being made of personnel at the American Embassy in Moscow, certain American journalists accredited in the Soviet Union, tourists and members of foreign delegations, businessmen, specialists, graduate students, students, and seamen. Traveling in the USSR as "tourists" or in other capacities, American intelligence officers carry with them equipment for still and motion picture photography, for eavesdropping on conversations, and for studying and recording the radiations of industrial enterprises.

In the collection of intelligence information about our country, particular importance is assigned to the military attache system. Within the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force representations in Moscow in various years, there has been an average of 20-25 officer-level intelligence personnel and about the same number of enlisted men performing technical duties and carrying out individual assignments of an intelligence character. The book presents many specific instances when American spies, operating under cover of diplomatic passports, have been detained at the scene of the crime by USSR State Security organs.

American intelligence considers agent recruitment to be the decisive method of penetrating the state secrets of the Soviet Union. To this end, the American intelligence services carefully study Soviet citizens who travel abroad as members of various delegations, tourists, specialists on long-term temporary assignments, and the personnel of Soviet diplomatic representations. Particular attention is devoted to observing Soviet military personnel stationed outside the borders of the Soviet Union.

Despite the futility of American intelligence efforts to find traitors among the Soviet populace, they have not curtailed their efforts to recruit agents inside our country. As the author emphasizes, it is necessary to remind every Soviet citizen of this and to exhibit a high degree of vigilance in order to frustrate all the intrigues of those who serve aggressive imperialist circles.

F. Sergeyev's book, which is written on the basis of documentary sources, the notes of foreign intelligence officers, and a number of studies by Western historians, cites clear examples to expose the subversive activities of the American special services which the current administration in Washington has raised to the rank of state policy, and also teaches vigilance.

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WESTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA VIEWS FRENCH TIES ON EVE OF GORBACHEV VISIT

PM271455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko "Letter from Paris": "Traditions of Cooperation"]

[Text] It is as if sunny September has decided to spoil the French a little, to make up for this year's poor summer. Parisians are always in a hurry, but they try to find a minute to sit in the sun, at a street cafe enjoying a cup of coffee, or on a bench in the Jardin du Luxembourg or the Bois de Boulogne, or on the stone slabs on the banks of the Seine. September is the time when people return from their vacations and schools start up again, when everyone gets back into harness -- "la rentree," as they call it in France.

After the summer vacation the peace of Paris political, economic, and cultural life quickens again. Quite recently the main thoroughfare in Paris, the Champs Elysees, was blocked by Renault workers. They were protesting against planned redundancies. There also is unrest at the shipyards in Dunkerque and La Ciotat and at the Unimetal metallurgical plant in the little town of Trith-Saint-Leger. In short, the exacerbation of social conflicts is one of this fall's main features.

Another feature is the election campaign which is getting under way. Some 6 months remain before the elections to the National Assembly where, at the moment, the Socialist Party holds the majority of seats. The first election posters have appeared on house walls and billboards.

Speaking about present-day France, one cannot fail to mention the upcoming visit to France of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The general view is that it will be one of the most important events in the country's life this year. According to French Minister of External Relations R. Dumas, the visit will mark an important stage in the development of bilateral Soviet-French relations. Almost 20 years have elapsed since General de Gaulle's historic visit to Moscow in 1966, when he declared that the USSR "is for France an interlocutor with whom mutual understanding and cooperation come completely naturally" and that our countries have never had "any substantial complaints" against each other and have always had "a liking for each other."

In France people are well aware that Soviet-French ties have a long history. Back in 1932 the Soviet-French nonaggression pact was signed. Our countries fought together in the ranks of the anti-Hitler coalition. In 1944 the USSR and France signed a treaty of alliance and mutual assistance which helped France once again to become a great power taking part in the solution of questions pertaining to the postwar arrangement in Europe.

For millions of Soviet and French people the Normandy-Nieman air regiment became a vivid symbol of comradeship in arms. This year, when the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism was celebrated, the role which the Land of the Soviets played in liberating mankind from the brown plague was again emphasized in France. Last year, when presenting France's highest award, the Order of the Legion d'Honneur, to Volgograd city, French President F. Mitterrand emphasized the need to pool efforts in building peace in which a great role must be played "especially by the long-standing bonds of friendship forged in the course of centuries which bind us to you and the soviet people to the French people."

The two countries' peoples also remember that the USSR and France stood at the cradle of detente and did a great deal to give it concrete substance. Soviet-French cooperation had a profound influence on the strengthening of the policy of peaceful coexistence and contributed to the successful holding of the CSCE.

As is known, the siting of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles on the European continent contributed to the deterioration of the international situation in the world. Unfortunately, Paris actively supported Washington on this question. The desire to revive the Western European Union, transforming it into a nucleus for the establishment of the co-called "European defense" and backing for the buildup of the FRG's military potential, are not likely to contribute to the normalization of the international situation either.

Furthermore, there are forces in France which oppose the further development of Franco-Soviet relations. The systematic anti-Soviet propaganda put out by certain news media and efforts to intimidate French people with the imaginary "Soviet military threat" are worsening the general climate of bilateral relations. This propaganda is at variance with the spirit of Soviet-French documents in which both sides pledged that they would contribute to the development of reciprocal goodwill and respect between their peoples, and it is also at variance with the French leaders' statements about their intention to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding.

Many people in France are in favor of making good relations with the Soviet Union a permanent factor in French foreign policy and all international life -- a factor not subject to any short-term fluctuations. It is being emphasized here that the most important task facing our countries consists in preventing a further escalation of tension, returning international relations to the channel of detente, and preventing nuclear war.

During the conversation in the Kremlin between M.S. Gorbachev and French President F. Mitterrand on 13 March of this year it was noted that Soviet-French relations had been activated of late. Both leaders expressed themselves in favor of continuing and deepening political dialogue between the USSR and France, which is part and parcel of present-day international reality and influences considerably the formation of the political climate in Europe and elsewhere. The exchange of opinions which took place on a number of international questions confirmed that both countries favor a return to the policy of detente, suspension of the arms race, and the establishment of an equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level.

Commenting on M.S. Gorbachev's upcoming visit to France, LE MATIN recalls that France has rejected the Reagan administration's proposal to join U.S. "star wars" preparation plans. Paris fears that the penetration of nuclear weapons into space would lead to a destabilization of the international situation, increase the risk of nuclear war, prompt a new round of the arms race, and undermine the legal treaty basis of the arms limitation and arms reduction process.

Prominent public figures and politicians whom I had occasion to talk to emphasized the identity of views held by Moscow and Paris on many subjects. They include close positions held by the USSR and France on the question of banning chemical weapons and the need to strengthen and broaden the policy of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Extensive opportunities for joint diplomatic actions by our two countries also exist at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The French public received with satisfaction the Soviet proposals for banning the development -- including scientific research -- and testing and deployment of space strike weapons and for freezing strategic offensive weapons. The USSR's decision to unilaterally halt all nuclear explosions was interpreted by many people here as evidence of Moscow's desire to curb the nuclear arms race.

Political consultations which are held at various levels on the widest range of questions, and also parliamentary contacts, are an integral part of Soviet-French cooperation. Replying to your correspondent's questions, L. Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly, noted with satisfaction the numerous and fruitful contacts between our countries' parliamentarians, which play an important role in the development of bilateral relations. In recent years, L. Mermaz noted, relations between our states have improved considerably. The bonds between us are provided by our joint struggle against fascism during World War II and the dynamic bilateral cooperation which was initiated in the mid-sixties.

Despite the fact that we have a different approach to a whole range of questions, the president of the National Assembly said, the French Government seeks to improve relations with the Soviet Union in all spheres. I believe that the upcoming visit to France by M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will give a new impetus to the further



development of bilateral relations. Over the past 2 decades an intricate mechanism has been established which regulates trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties between our countries and takes into account that the Soviet and the French economies complement each other in many respects.

France is one of the Soviet Union's leading partners in West Europe. Over the past 5-year period commodity turnover between our two countries has more than doubled in comparison with the preceding period. Around 150,000 people are working on Soviet orders. The annual Soviet-French Conference on Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration and Development of Space was held in Marseilles recently.

Another example of the successful development of scientific and technical ties which encompass many spheres is the participation of Soviet and French scientists in the implementation of a project involving research into the Venusian atmosphere and the study of Halley's comet. Multifaceted contacts are developing between the USSR and France in the cultural sphere.

In short, France and the Soviet Union need good and fruitful relations. This is understood by very many people here. And this is what they are talking about on the eve of M.S. Gorbachev's official visit to France.

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WESTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS FRENCH TRADE MINISTER ON BILATERAL TIES

PM010929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Statement by Edith Cresson, French minister of industrial reconstruction and external trade, given to IZVESTIYA correspondent Yuriy Kovalenko in Paris -- date not given; first paragraph is an IZVESTIYA introduction: "France-USSR: Active Dialogue"]

[Text] Yuriy Kovalenko, IZVESTIYA'S correspondent in France, met with Edith Cresson, French minister of industrial reconstruction and external trade, and asked her to speak about Soviet-French trade and economic relations:

Paris -- France has always desired to develop broad trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union, perceiving them as an indispensable element of the entire complex of bilateral relations, E. Cresson declared. Let me recall that the last session of the French-Soviet "Grand Commission," held in Paris last April, signed a protocol in which both sides noted that fruitful trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation accords with the interests of both peoples and is in line with the spirit of the CSCE Final Act. Accord was reached at the same meeting to draft a new agreement on economic cooperation between the USSR and France for 1986-1990.

Summing up the results of the last 5 years, I would like to note that commodity exchange between our countries has increased considerably. The agreement on deliveries of Soviet natural gas to France is one of the largest contracts. As you can understand, the United States pressured France and other West European countries to break the agreement that had been concluded and threatened an embargo against French companies delivering equipment for the gas pipeline. But the agreement is being successfully implemented and the gas pipeline is functioning well.

In my view the successful development of bilateral ties is facilitated to a considerable extent by the fact that our countries' economies are mutually complementary. We receive Soviet gas, and in our turn, supply you with equipment packages for the exploitation of gas and oil fields. France is selling to the USSR pipes, chemical products, and rolled ferrous metals, and it purchases from your country individual types of machines and equipment.

I have frequent occasions to visit the Soviet Union in my capacity as French section co-chairman of the "Grand Commission," and also to receive Soviet ministers and leaders of foreign trade departments in Paris. My experience shows that the USSR is a reliable partner. At times it is not so easy for us to reach accord on certain issues. But once all the difficulties have been overcome and the contract has been signed, your country adheres strictly to all its provisions. I particularly appreciate this. I am convinced that far from all opportunities have been exhausted in the trade and economic sphere, and that the expansion of exchanges accords with mutual interests. I would mention the agro-industrial sphere, information technology, and mass consumer goods. The French firm "Vestra" recently concluded a contract with the Soviet "Tekhnopromimport" all-Union foreign trade association on the construction of a factory for men's suits in Kiev. I would also like to note the successful operations by a number of joint French-Soviet companies.

M.S. Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to France is highly significant for the further development of French-Soviet relations. We highly appreciate the fact that France is the first Western country to have the honor of playing host to the high-ranking guest. We perceive in this the Soviet Union's desire to conduct an active dialogue with France and to develop mutually advantageous relations. French-Soviet cooperation must help to improve the situation in Europe and all over the world. Detente furthers trade and economic exchanges. Our country, despite the pressure exerted on it, has always to develop the traditional ties with the USSR.

I cannot fail to say that during my recent visit to the United States I was shocked by the fact that people there at times refer to the Soviet Union as the "enemy." The Americans must remember that during World War II they fought together with you against the common enemy. Such feelings would seem impossible in France. Of course, summit meetings are highly significant but, in my view, it is no less important to maintain and deepen the feelings of reciprocal liking and friendship existing between our countries and to know more about one another.

I hope, E. Cresson said in conclusion, that M.S. Gorbachev's visit and the forthcoming talks will provide an impetus to the further development of bilateral relations in all spheres and will help to improve the political climate in Europe.

CSO: 1807/20

WESTERN EUROPE

TURKISH MINISTER ADDRESSES MOSCOW TRADE EXHIBITION OPENING

TA301755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The Turkish week organized in Moscow, the Soviet capital, began today. On this occasion, an exposition of Turkish export goods organized by the Union of Turkish Chambers of Commerce and Stock Exchanges was also opened.

In a statement during the opening ceremony at the exposition, Finance and Customs Minister Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin said that the volume of trade between the two countries was not satisfactory, but that a new era would begin with the new foreign trade agreement which would be in effect beginning with the new year. The minister pointed out that after Turkey begins buying Soviet natural gas, the trade volume will increase considerably, adding that in exchange Turkey will offer the Soviet Union various products and services.

He added that Turkey could offer its services to repair and maintain Soviet ships in its dockyards and that opportunities for cooperation could be sought in construction projects to be carried out in third countries.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Ersin Faralyali, the president of the Union of Turkish Chambers of Commerce, said that the exposition would contribute to the further promotion of bilateral economic and trade relations.

In a statement at the same ceremony, Ivan Grishin, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, noted that such expositions are now a tradition, and he provided some information on installations in Turkey to which the Soviet Union contributes.

There are 135 firms participating in the exposition, 9 of them from the public sector. Information on Turkey is provided in the exposition in the historic, archeological, cultural, and tourist fields with the help of videotapes and slides.

The state folklore group that is currently in Moscow will stage a show on 3 October at the exposition.

Official talks between Alptemocin and Soviet officials will begin tomorrow.

WESTERN EUROPE

INFIGHTING AMONG WESTERN GOVERNMENTS BUILDING FIGHTER PLANE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by B. Vinogradov: "Successor to the 'Tornado'"]

[Text] Western newspapers are currently recalling one day in December 1983 when something of an air show took place at the Cologne military airport. The Tornado fighter-bomber zigzagged its way across the sky over the Rhine. The flight of the aircraft was being followed from the ground by the persons for whom this head-spinning spectacle was undertaken -- the chiefs of staff of the armed forces of England, the FRG, France, Italy, and Spain.

A demonstration was being given of the flight capabilities of an airplane that was slated to replace the American Starfighter, and which was somehow supposed to symbolize Western European unity in the building of military technology. It was then explained that the Tornado, a creation of the aeronautical monopolies of the FRG, England, and Italy, would pass the baton of "fruitful cooperation" to another aircraft -- "the European fighter of the 21st century," which is planned to be operational in 1995. The construction agreement, in particular, called for a combat aircraft of unified design with a high level of tactical-engineering specifications, modern arms, and the very latest electronic equipment. A total of about 1,000 planes of this type was slated for construction. The initiators of this deal preferred not to make the cost of the project public. However, preliminary estimates indicated a minimum cost of 30 billion dollars.

The largest arms manufacturers were involved in a struggle to get their piece of the pie. The French and English firms which suggested themselves as subcontractors were the primary rivals. Firms of both those countries had already been carrying out long-term projects in new aeronautical engineering that stemmed from national programs. Naturally, each side wanted its own design adopted. Thus, the Marcel Dassau firm promoted the ASX fighter which was to have undergone flight tests the following year. Its fighter is equipped with a jet engine made by the SNEKMA firm. Also interested in this aircraft was the French firm Tomson which manufactures radar equipment.

But this parceling out of the work did not suit the arms manufacturers on the other side of the "control stick." The firm British Aerospace proposed its already planned heavier fighter as the basic model. That model had an engine made by the Rolls Royce Company, the West German MTU, and the Fiat company of Italy. Modified versions of that model are already being used on the Tornado planes.

The problem was only exacerbated by negotiations that were conducted at various levels for almost two years. Considerations of a strategic nature were offered in support of the first plan. London, Bonn, and Rome favored a heavy fighter with a long flight range. The FINANCIAL TIMES wrote that England in particular, badly needed a plane for operations in Arctic waters. France, which was supported by Spain, would have preferred a lighter model that could be based on aircraft carriers. Considerations of a commercial nature were becoming increasingly apparent behind the declarations about "joint defense" and "European cooperation."

As the Anglo-French "air duel" continued, the FRG seemed to stay on the sidelines, literally waiting for the outcome. This seemingly neutral position is completely understandable. No matter how the dispute ends up, Western German business in the person of MBB (Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom) would receive no less than 25 percent of the orders.

In June of this year, however, the FRG broke its silence in order to accelerate matters. At one of the meetings, Manfred Wörner, the West German Minister of Defense, suddenly declared that in principle his country was in accord with neither the French nor the English versions of the proposed fighter plane, and if those partners did not come to some compromise, the FRG would take on the building of a new fighter plane independently. As regards to the engineering capabilities, MBB assured the government that it could handle the contract.

Following the failure of London's next attempt to come to an agreement on the technical characteristics of the "European fighter of the 21st century," the British Minister of Defense M. Haseltine lamented: "We have not been able to get out of this tail spin." The next attempt to save the project was made one month later in Torino where the leaders of the arms manufacturing firms of five countries met. The negotiations lasted 12 hours. Upon leaving the meeting hall, the delegates reported that they too could not iron out their differences. France and Spain refused to participate in the plan.

Now three countries, the FRG, England, and Italy, have decided to continue their work on building the airplane. Their experience with the Tornado aircraft, they believe, would guarantee their success in this undertaking. At the same time, they have left the door open to France and Spain should these two countries decide to rejoin the project.

The sharing of the contract continues. And, apparently, it does not matter how the military monopolies divide up the orders and profits among themselves. What is important is that the Western European NATO countries, in spite of society's demands to stop the arms race, are not retreating from their militaristic schemes that threaten the peace and security of nations.

23 October 1985

## WESTERN EUROPE

## BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN VIENNA--Vienna, 26th September (TASS)--A delegation of the Soviet public led by Yuriy Ruben, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR, arrived here today. In the course of a week the delegation will visit a number of Austrian provinces and there will be meetings and conversations with representatives of the public. In Styria, the country's industrial center, the delegation will view industrial enterprises and familiarize itself with the working and living conditions of Austrian working people. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 26 Sep 85 LD]

CSO: 1807/20

EASTERN EUROPE

ALBANIA'S LAND REFORM POLICIES FAVORABLY EVALUATED

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by G. Mitkevich, candidate of historical sciences: "ALBANIA: On the Path of Land Reform"; country name printed in all caps, rest of title printed in boldface italics]

[Text] Forty years have passed since the start of land reform in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. At the end of August, 1945, the presidium of the country's Antifascist National Liberation Council adopted a law regarding this reform. Supplemented in February and May of 1946 with several new statutes, this law opened up the path to the implementation of radical social and economic changes in the Albanian village.

The carrying out of land reform was one of the most important measures of the national authorities after the country's liberation from the fascist occupiers. Land reform in Albania had special significance because of the limited area of land suitable for cultivation due to the mountainous nature of the country. On the eve of its implementation nearly 40 percent of the tillable lands were in the hands of large landowners, who comprised only 3 percent of the owners of all farms, while 14 percent of the peasant families had no land allotments at all.

The class of large landowners was done away with as a result of the reform's implementation: the land was transferred into the hands of peasants with little or no landholdings. More than 70,000 peasant families, or 45 percent of all farms, received more than 155,000 hectares of land free of charge. Apart from this, more than 6,000 head of draft animals and various agricultural equipment, confiscated from the large landowners, were turned over to the peasants. State agricultural enterprises (Goskhoz's) were established on part of the former landowners' lands.

By November of 1946 land reform in Albania had been successfully completed. It had made radical changes in the economic and political life of the Albanian village, as well as in its social structure. The peasant working on his own land became the principal figure in agricultural production.

The reform also created the preconditions for the socialist reconstruction of agriculture. By the end of 1946 the first agricultural cooperatives in the



nation had been established and in 1947 machine and tractor stations were established. In February of 1961, the Fourth Albanian Labor Party Congress stated that "the economic base of socialism has been established both in the city and in the village." By this time the socialist sector's share of the tillable lands was 86 percent and its share of the agricultural output production was more than 80 percent. In 1967 the collectivization of peasant farms was fully completed and all agricultural production was concentrated in the hands of the socialist sector.

In the years since the country's liberation from fascist occupation and the victory of the people's revolution Albania's agriculture has taken an important step forward in its own development. In 1983 the gross agricultural products output had exceeded the 1938 level by a factor of 5.3, while the area of tillable lands had grown by a factor of more than 2.4. The structure of agricultural production has also changed. Whereas before the country's liberation livestock farming made up more than half of it, at the present time agricultural production accounts for nearly three-fourths of it.

Grains, whose gross yield in 1983 amounted to nearly 900,000 tons, accounted for more than half of all the cultivated land. Side by side with grains, there was an increase in the production of industrial crops, a number of which had not been grown in Albania prior to the liberation: cotton, sunflowers, sugar beets and tobacco.

In comparison to 1938 agricultural production in 1983 has increased eightfold. The volume of livestock production increased correspondingly by a factor of 2.7 and this sector is continuing to remain a bottleneck in the development of Albanian agriculture, due mainly to the slow development of the forage reserve.

A 10-year program (1981-1990) has been worked out for the development of agriculture in the most fertile lands with a view towards speeding up the growth of agricultural production in the nation. The first stage of this program is being implemented in the current 5-year plan.

12752

CSO: 1807/480

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

PARAGUAY: POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO STROESSNER NOTED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by R. Tuchnin: "Is a 'Baby Stroessner' Being Born?"]

[Text] Rumors have been circulating around Asuncion: General Stroessner has fallen seriously ill. Even now the Paraguayan dictator lacks the strength to get up at 5 am and, as previously, call for the report of his minister of internal affairs and the people responsible for "National Security," in order to demand from them an accounting of how a routine day in his political domain went--who was arrested, where and for what. And who knows what will happen with the 72-year old leader tomorrow or if he will wake up in one of his bedrooms, which is changed every day in order to confuse his secret enemies.

For the time being the surrounding military and bureaucratic elite flatters him and plays up to him: for three decades Stroessner has rigorously trained his own executors--both in the army, where the officers are subserviently obedient, and in the Colorado Party, which has been transformed in a fascist manner into an obedient appendage to his authority. But, if the reins are loosened, then who knows where the state chariot will dash off to?

Even now within the Colorado Party, especially in the average party unit, grumbling can be heard and even an evident split has begun to show. One faction even bluntly asks--if seven "presidential" terms are enough for the "Father of the Nation," then in 1988 should he not relinquish power to someone else. Even some young officers in the army, who have been greatly influenced by the recent fall of military regimes in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, agree with these free-thinkers.

It can not be said that there was dissatisfaction in the United States with Stroessner's rule. This "South American Tyranosaur," as he was recently referred to in the French "LE MONDE" newspaper, completely suits the Washington politicians because of his benevolence towards American capital, his fierce anticommunism and his capacity for tenaciously defending the interests of the oligarchical clan with the aid of military and police forces. However, the tragic fate of their Nicaraguan deputy, Somoza, washed away by the wave of the people's revolution, has taught them much. And now they are afraid in the White House that, if the Paraguayan tyrant tightens the screws too much and strips the threading, then, instead of a gentle crawl into "Post-Stroessnerism"

(what a word they coined!), a political tempest, with unforeseeable consequences, might blow up.

And already, having sensed the wishes of their Washington guardians, the local politicians have begun thinking about whom to choose to replace the increasingly decrepit dictator. While the matter has still not been settled, Mario Pastor Almada, the head of the Colorado Party's organization in the capital, has seized the initiative and, in a radio interview, vigorously declared that the dictator's 42-year old son, Gustavo, a colonel in the Paraguayan Army, should succeed his father. It does not seem that a well disciplined campaigner could blurt out something like that without the approval of his chief. So even Stroessner, the son of a Bavarian brewer, could not resist the craving for a successor to the throne, which his colleagues--the tyrannosaurs Somoza senior and Duvalier senior and several others--suffered from. It is possible that, alongside "Baby Doc," that dim-witted offspring of the Haitian dictator, a "Baby Stroessner," clothed in a colonel's full dress blouse, will appear.

It is not difficult to surmise just what kind of leader he would be. From his earliest childhood on he has spent his life among those who looked upon the people as rabble, called upon to ensure the privileges of the Paraguayan oligarchy. All around his father's dictatorial throne--both overtly and covertly--there is no end to all sorts of financial machinations: from large-scale narcotics dealing to incredible enrichment from speculative deals. One of Stroessner's sons acquired half of the shares of an Argentine fishing company for 8 million dollars (!). Another became a full-fledged dope addict. Gustavo Stroessner's associates, like himself, are vying with one another in trying as quickly as possible--while the dictator is still alive--to snatch a little bigger piece of the state pie.

Not one of them wants to lose even a part of these stolen riches. And for this reason they are persistently pushing Stroessner junior towards the helm of power in the hope that this will, for a time, prolong the monstrous orgy of plundering, bribery and vice which has enveloped the ruling class of present-day Paraguay.

12752

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CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

BEIJING DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST JAPANESE 'MILITARISM' NOTED

PM231102 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Sep 85 p 5

[TASS report: "Mass Rallies"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Sep--Students at Beijing higher educational establishments have held rallies in connection with the anniversary of the "Shenyang events." It was on 18 September 1931, 54 years ago, that Japan's Kwantung army attacked the Chinese city of Shenyang (Mukden), now in Liaoning Province, whose capture marked the start of the Japanese militarists' occupation of the whole of Northeast China.

XINHUA reports that at a rally on the Beijing University campus speakers stressed that the disasters and devastation China suffered at the hands of the Japanese military should not be forgotten. Speakers sharply condemned the steps being taken in Japan to revive Japanese militarism.

Tokyo, 19 Sep--According to reports in Tokyo papers, an anti-Japanese student demonstration took place in the Chinese capital's central square, Tiananmen, with slogans on display condemning the revival of militarism in Japan.

The paper YOMIURI writes that there were mass rallies at Beijing University and a number of other educational establishments in the capital which were attended by teachers as well as students.

CSO: 1807/17

CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

MOSCOW NOTES 'POLITICAL WATERSHED' FOR JAPAN IN MILITARIZATION

LD292139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1713 GMT 29 Aug 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] According to a report from Washington the U.S. Navy is proceeding on the construction of an underground command center in Japan for conducting warfare against the Soviet Union in conditions of a nuclear war. In Tokyo the Japanese Foreign Ministry has confirmed that it knows about the construction, and that Japan will provide the necessary assistance for it. I will ask political observer Vladimir Tsvetov to comment on these facts:

[Tsvetov] The report which was presented to you, esteemed listeners, by the host of the "International Diary", is remarkable from two viewpoints. First, it confirms the long-held suspicions to the effect that, in violation of the nonnuclear principles proclaimed by the parliament, Japan allows its territory to be used for preparing a nuclear war and itself helps it. Second, the coincidence of the start of construction of the nuclear underground center with the 40th anniversary of the end of the war in the Pacific has a symbolic meaning. This coincidence has made especially explicit Japan's break with the pledge to put an end forever to the aggressive policy bound for revival of militarism.

It seems that the 2 weeks between 15 August when the 40th anniversary of the Japanese emperor's order to lay down arms was marked, and 2 September--the 40th anniversary of the signing of the act on unconditional surrender by Japan--has been turned into a political watershed by the Japanese Government, which marks significant acceleration of rate of the process of turning Japan into a powerful military state, contrary to the constitution. On 28 August the Japanese Defense Agency, following the government's intentions to increase spendings for the arms race by more than 1 percent of the GNP, demanded 3.35 trillion yen for the 1986 fiscal year. On 15 August Yasuhiro Nakasone was the first Japanese postwar prime minister to make an official pilgrimage to the temple of Yasukuni, the abode of the souls of Japanese soldiers who perished in all aggressive wars waged by Japan. Bitburg, Japanese style, was called to justify the militarist past and to lighten the militarist future. And now, the start of construction of the nuclear command center, which became known on 29 August.

The Japanese policy of reviving militarism has assumed a qualitatively new, sinister nature during these 2 weeks. Lessons of history are important not as such; they possess a value only in the case when they are used correctly. There were more than 3 million dead in the war years, the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, shame of the capitulation, have taught much to the Japanese people. The wide sweep of the antiwar, antinuclear struggle would have been impossible without the organic assimilation of this experience. Some 72 percent of the Japanese want peace; 82 percent believe that the country should not possess nuclear weapons. That is why there is every ground to believe that the political watershed which Japan has approached in the second half of August will also become a starting point for a new upsurge of the all-Japanese movement in defense of peace, in defense of the life of their own country.

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CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

AUCCTU DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

PM181603 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Sep 85 p 1

[Special correspondent A. Kalashnikov dispatch: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Sep--The Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova, which is visiting the SRV, made a trip to Ho Chi Minh City. The delegation members met with the leadership of the City Trade Union Federation. The sides informed each other about the tasks being resolved by the two countries' working people and trade unions in the course of socialist building and discussed ways to further develop cooperation between the trade union centers of the USSR and the SRV.

Then the delegation returned to Hanoi. A meeting was held here with Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, and talks took place at the Hanoi CPV City Committee and People's Committee and the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation. It was emphasized here that the constantly expanding fruitful ties between the trade unions of the Soviet Union and Vietnam contribute to the successful resolution of economic and social tasks, to our countries' further cohesion, and to the strengthening of peace and security in Southeast Asia. Agreements were signed on the main directions of cooperation between the AUCCTU and the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation in the sphere of educational and mass cultural work. The AUCCTU delegation flies home today.

CSO: 1807/17

PRAVDA REVIEWS RECENT BOOK ON CAMBODIA UNDER POL POT

PM241145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[P. Tsvetov book review under the "Books" rubric: "Cambodia: Life After Death"]

[Text] "Cambodia: Life After Death" [Footnote] ["Kampuchiya: Zhizn Posle Smerti." Compiler Ye. Kobelov. Political Publishing House, Moscow, 1985, pp 224.] is the title of a new book on the tragic and heroic pages of the last decade of Cambodian history. It contains the whole truth. The truth about the Pol Pot regime and the truth about the restoration to life of a people condemned to death. And the fact that this truth is recounted in the book by various people--PRK leaders, journalists, and lawyers--makes the reader appreciate what happened in the country very much more forcefully.

The items in the collection recall the black days of the bloody Khmer Rouge dictatorship, which carried out the systematic, large-scale destruction of the population, the forcible herding of city dwellers into rural "communes," and the elimination of the family, culture, and normal relations among people with the aim of accomplishing the "revolution of the great leap." The collection charges Pol Pot with destroying millions of Cambodians, including his next of kin. This is discussed in an essay by the Vietnamese journalist Vu (Kan) entitled "A Former Brother of Pol Pot."

All the items are topical, since those who would like to cast doubt on these well-known facts and whitewash Pol Pot himself have still not disappeared.

Cambodia was not allowed to die. Genuine patriots and Vietnamese internationalists came to the aid of the people, who rose up against the genocidal regime.

Journalists who have visited the country since the PRK was proclaimed each express in their own way the same idea: The nation is reviving and life is returning to normal. The peasants are harvesting their crops, city dwellers are going to work as usual, and the servicemen of the People's Revolutionary Army are protecting peace in the country. Celebrations, joy, and human



happiness have again become part of everyday life. An observation by (Filipp Bonoski) is noteworthy. Up to about a year after the liberation hardly any births were recorded to Cambodian women, who had undergone the horrors of the Pol Pot regime, but children have now been born. "And this represents hope and belief in the rebirth of life," the journalist observes.

And although there are still forces seeking to use the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs in the struggle against the new government, more than 6 years of the PRK's existence have demonstrated that time is working in favor of people's happiness, that that nation's fate is in reliable hands, and that the old times will not return.

CSO: 1807/17

23 October 1985

## CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

## HISTORICAL NOVEL CRITICAL OF MAO REVIEWED

PM250724 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 September 1985 carries on page 4 an 800-word book review by G. Alifanov entitled "Warning" discussing Oleg Kirillov's book "The Fire Formula" (Formula Ognya, Military Literature Publishing House, Moscow 1985).

Alifanov begins:

"Expertly fanned seats of military conflicts burst into flames at different times and in different spots on the globe in today's restless world. In the recent past they centered around the Falkland (Maldives) islands and Grenada, and today in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Nicaragua.... World imperialism is constantly striving to complicate the international situation. War for it is business, an opportunity to hold back the onward movement of communism's ideas and affairs, yet another attempt to establish its domination over the world.

"This is why today there is such a need for artistic works posing the essential and noble task of historical education, which has been and remain an important instrument for the nurturing of civic mindedness, Soviet patriotism, and internationalism. The skill to speak of the past seriously, thoughtfully, and from Marxist-Leninist positions provides the basis of success in this work.

"It is these qualities that primarily determine the value of Oleg Kirillov's novel 'The Fire Formula.' The author has succeeded in depicting, against an extensive backdrop, 'how war is constructed, how its essence is created together with its formula which is then used by the forces of aggression to launch their actions.'

"The novel, which is also a warning, presents profound concern for the present and an appeal to all people of the planet, and primarily to Soviet people, to do everything possible to destroy the 'fire formula' and deliver our planet from the deadly flame which could reduce our planet to ashes."

Alifanov then goes into a description of the novel in which "the narrative of events in 1925-1927 proceeds in two directions." One of these directions covers events in the village of Gorishchi, "not far from Belgorod in the

very heart of central Russia," and the other deals with the experiences of "former provincial military Commissar Vasilii Kochetkov," who is sent as military adviser to China. The book describes Kochetkov's service in "Marshal Feng Yuxiang's Army" and "exposes the essence of Chiang Kai-shek's political platform and activity. A brief but memorable episode casts light on the duplicitous role played in the Chinese revolution by the future 'great helmsman,' who was at that time working in the peasants section of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee."

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CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

#### BRIEFS

**PHILIPPINES DEFENSE OFFICIAL MEETS VETERAN'S GROUP--**Manila, 19 Sep (TASS)--A delegation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee with Lieutenant General retired, B.N. Yerebin at its head is here on a visit at the invitation of the Federation of Philippine War Veterans. Today it was received by Philippines Under Secretary of Defense Jose Crisol, who commanded a detachment of partisans during World War II which fought against the Japanese militarists. The present visit of the delegation of Soviet veterans, he said, will help the establishment of better mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the Philippines and the Soviet Union. The Western mass information media have been attempting to distort the historical facts and to ascribe to the United States the leading role in the victory over militarist Japan. However, Crisol emphasized, it is well known in the Philippines how very important the routing of the Japanese Kwantung Army by Soviet forces was for the outcome of the war. Today the delegation also had a meeting with Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, acting chief of the General Staff of the Philippines Armed Forces, and with Nicanor Iniguez, speaker of the National Assembly. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 19 Sep 85 LD]

**MARCOS: 'RETALIATION' AGAINST U.S.--**Manila, 19 Sep TASS--President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines has described the U.S. pressure on his government as interference into the country's internal affairs. He told an American TV company in Manila today that the attempts of the U.S. Congress to impose the American will on the Philippines could cause retaliatory measures and affect the talks on the prolongation of the treaty on the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The treaty expires in 1991. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 19 Sep 85 LD]

**SOVIET-JAPANESE SECURITY SYMPOSIUM--**Tokyo, 30 Sep TASS--A Soviet-Japanese symposium "For Peace and Security in Asia", which is alternately held in the USSR and Japan by the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Japanese National Security Council, closed on Sunday here. From the Soviet side the symposium was attended by a delegation of scientists led by Anatoliy Gromyko, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The delegates to the symposium discussed the most acute global problems, the development of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region and the present state and prospects

for the development of Japanese-Soviet relations. They centered in particular on questions pertaining to the creation of a collective security system in Asia, preventing a militarisation of the Asian-Pacific region, the problem of the so-called "star wars" and ways for the development of good-neighbourly Soviet-Japanese relations. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 30 Sep 85 LD]

CSO: 1807/17

## ALLEGED USSR-U.S. CONNIVANCE ON IRAN DISMISSED

PM030734 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 34, Aug 85 p 11

[Article by S. Pavlov: "At Whose Prompting?"]

[Text] Iran's mass media have come out with another spate of anti-Soviet fabrications. The purpose, it seems, is to give the Iranians a distorted picture of the Soviet Union's consistent friendly policy towards Iran. It is symptomatic that some newspapers, such as the KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, the TEHRAN TIMES and the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, and also Radio Tehran, have their fits of anti-Soviet hysteria at exactly the time when the U.S. special services and their propaganda agencies stage some fresh act of anti-Soviet ideological subversion.

To conceal the truth, some Iranian newsmen have recourse to lies and slander. An editorial in the KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL of July 10 is a case in point. It alleges that in the period immediately preceding the Iranian revolution Soviet representatives kept in touch with CIA agents in Tehran and even reproached the United States for failing to give sufficient aid to the shah. Probably in an attempt to stun his instructors, the falsification wizards of Langley, the author serves up another canard. The Americans and Russians, it turns out, are in close contact on matters relating to present and future developments in every corner of the Islamic world.

The author of the article apparently suffers from sclerosis. One might remind him of the fact that in 1978, when Washington was preparing for an armed invasion of Iran, the Soviet Union issued a statement on the inadmissibility of intervention in that country's internal affairs and thus virtually took the Iranian revolution under its protection. Moreover, the Soviet Union made its inland waterways available for the transit of Iranian goods, thus considerably reducing the damage caused to the Iranian economy by the U.S. embargo on trade with Iran and by the American sea blockade. The Soviet people gave large-scale economic aid to Iran, contributing to the construction of 160 industrial and other projects in that country including the Isfahan metallurgical works. About 80,000 Iranians work at enterprises built and equipped with Soviet help. These facts are well known in the Islamic world, so public opinion there will hardly be taken in by anti-Soviet fables.

The headline of the KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL article is a paraphrase of the saying widely current in the East, "The enemy of your enemy is my friend." The author would do well to recall another Eastern saying, "Don't reject a hand that offers you bread."

AFGHANISTAN POLITICS, U.S. ACTIVITY VIEWED

PM061324 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by V. Shurygin: "Main Obstacle; DRA's Enemies Attempting To Hinder the Building of the New Life"]

[Text] An important political campaign--the elections to local organs of state power (jirgas)--is being held in the DRA. As the first results of the voting show, workers, peasants, and representatives of various sectors of society and all nations, ethnic groups, and tribes are among the deputies that have been elected.

These are the first such elections in the country's history. They are a vivid demonstration of how the DRA is gradually implementing the goals set by the 1978 April Revolution of carrying out profound socioeconomic transformations in the country aimed at eliminating feudal relations and increasing the working people's living standard.

Many positive changes have taken place in Afghanistan over the 7 years since the revolution. The state sector's share of the national economy has risen by 20 percent. Some 95 economic projects have been built with the help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Some 11 million peasants have been freed from their debts to usurers and landowners. Over 320,000 families have received land during the agrarian reform. The cooperative movement has been extensively launched throughout the entire country. The family and marriage law has given women equal rights. Freedom of worship has been proclaimed. More than 1.5 million Afghans have learned to read and write. In short, important steps have been taken along the road of overcoming the age-old backwardness, poverty, and ignorance which were the lot of most Afghans. After all, according to 1979 UN figures, Afghanistan was considered one of the world's poorest countries with annual personal incomes of no more than \$100.

A great deal has also been done in Afghanistan to democratize social life. Trade union, youth, women's, and other social organizations have been created and are gathering strength. The National Fatherland Front is an expression of the unity of all Afghanistan's patriotic forces. The PDPA, the recognized political vanguard of the DRA's working masses, is leading the country down the road of building the new life. Since the revolution its membership

has increased from 18,000 to 134,000. That is testimony to the masses' trust in the party and its growing unity with the people.

As a member of the Nonaligned Movement, the DRA pursues an active foreign policy and comes out in defense of peace and the people's security and against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism in all its forms and manifestations.

Considerable difficulties are also encountered in the cause of restructuring society on a new basis. There has been a demarcation of political forces in the country. The old will not go away voluntarily. The ousted exploiter classes are putting up fierce resistance. They are exploiting ingrained vestiges of the past, Islamic dogma, tribal conflicts, and obsolete customs and traditions.

But the main obstacle to Afghanistan's development along the path of peace, democracy, and social progress is the undeclared war that is being waged against it by the imperialist states, first and foremost the United States. Washington's foreign policy activity shows a clear tendency to further whip up tension around the DRA. The United States is doing everything to prevent the normalization of the situation in the region and is stepping up direct subversive activity against the DRA. According to U.S. press reports, the CIA is pursuing the "most secret U.S. operation since the Vietnam war" against the DRA. In the past year U.S. "secret" military aid to the Afghan counterrevolution has more than doubled. This year it reached \$280 million, and in all the United States has already spent \$625 million on these aims. The rebels are allocated 80 percent of the appropriations spent by the CIA under the heading "secret operations" and funds from the Pentagon budget (\$40 million in 1984).

In April 1985 Congress voted to allocate "direct and overt aid" to the rebels (of \$15 million) and officially legitimized U.S. interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign UN member state.

The ringleaders of the dushman gangs are received at the highest level in Washington. They are presented as "freedom-fighters" so as to deceive U.S. taxpayers and show the "humanitarian" nature of the aid being given to the dushmans. This "humanitarianism" on the part of the U.S. administration is costing the Afghan people dear. Over the years of the undeclared war dushman gangs have burned and destroyed around 2,000 schools and dozens of hospitals and medical centers in the DRA, have put hundreds of bridges, dams, and other irrigation projects out of action, and have staged explosions in movie theaters and mosques, on civic transportation, and at Kabul Airport.

Alongside the direct aid to the dushmans through governmental channels, Washington is encouraging the creation in the United States of so-called "social" and "private" organizations and groupings which engage in fundraising for subversive purposes and conduct an unbridled campaign in support of further expanding U.S. interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Above all, these are the "Federation of U.S.-Afghan Action,"



"Southern California Aid for Afghan Refugees," the "Free Afghanistan Society," and the "Committee for a Free Afghanistan." Noteworthy among recently created organizations is the "Unofficial Committee for Providing Aid With Weapons" headed by the well-known Z. Brzezinski. Their activity is directed and coordinated by the U.S. special services.

At the same time the scale of Americans' direct participation in the undeclared war against the Afghan people is also expanding. Recruitment centers for "Vietnam and other war veterans" have been set up in the United States to "train" Afghan rebels. It has been reported in the international press that there are also U.S. "volunteers" and former U.S. servicemen in the bandit formations which have taken up arms to oppose the people's power in Afghanistan.

Massive anti-Afghan propaganda is constantly conducted in the United States and the Western countries by all the mass media. Hostile acts on so-called "Afghanistan Day" are systematically staged. And in 1986-1987, \$450,000 and \$250,000 will be allocated from Radio "Liberty" and Radio "Free Europe" funds respectively for the new subversive Radio "Free Afghanistan."

Congress recently approved appropriations of \$500,000 for the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) for "training Afghan rebels in propaganda methods." Washington considers that this will lead to a further intensification of "psychological warfare" against the Afghan people and the expansion of the murky stream of slander and insinuation, disinformation, and falsehood--everything that provides a smokescreen to cover up the true aims and nature of the policy of U.S. imperialist circles in this part of the world. They are striving to maintain and whip up still further the source of tension and the atmosphere of hostility and mistrust in mutual relations between neighboring states.

These schemes are also served by U.S. policy toward Pakistan. Encouraging the militarist ambitions of the Islamabad rulers, the United States is providing them on an ever increasing scale with modern arms--planes, helicopters, tanks, and artillery. There was a recent report from the United States that the Pentagon was urgently dispatching new "air-to-air" missiles and portable "stinger" antiaircraft missiles to Pakistan. Official U.S. administration spokesmen make no secret of the fact that these weapons are intended for aggression against the neighboring state.

The Pakistani military regime is moving still further down the road of turning its country into the main bridgehead for imperialist aggression and a weapon of Washington's impudent interference in the internal affairs of the region's states. It was no accident that U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger stated in reference to the undeclared war against the DRA that "without a Pakistan confident of its own strength the resistance in Afghanistan would dwindle away."

There are currently more than 100 camps for training the so-called "freedom-fighters" on Pakistani territory. U.S. advisers and instructors are actively involved to that end. These camps include the "Islamic Society of

Afghanistan" training center located 35 km southeast of Peshawar, the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" training center in the population center of (Zhur), the (Sarabud) training center 40 km from Quetta, the group commander training center in (Besai), the 9-month courses in the city of (Kokhat) where mine warfare specialists are trained, the military academy in Rawalpindi, and others. Not limiting itself to this, Islamabad has recently been resorting increasingly frequently to direct military provocations against Afghanistan. Pakistani troop subunits invade Afghan territory and conduct artillery shelling of border population centers.

Pakistani territory, incidentally, serves as a base not only for the Afghan counterrevolution. It also gives refuge to sundry terrorists and separatists operating against neighboring India. Thus, the Sikh extremists arrested at the scene of the crime who the other day assassinated Longowal, the eminent Indian politician, admitted that they had penetrated India from Pakistan.

Thus, as a result of the policy being pursued by the present military regime, Pakistan is becoming an increasingly dangerous source of tension in the region. The turning of Pakistan into a weapon of the Western imperialist circles in their struggle against the forces of peace, democracy, and progress clearly runs counter to its national interests. This is attested to by the growing mass discontent with the ruling regime and the demands of the broad Pakistani public to pursue an independent foreign policy course and establish good relations with its neighbors.

Sooner or later, those who are pursuing a policy of subversion and piracy against Afghanistan, including those comprising the highest echelons of power in Pakistan itself, will have to answer for their rashness.

The 7 years since the April Revolution have shown utterly clearly that it was an objective need in the life of Afghan society and that the progressive transformations taking place in Afghanistan today are irreversible. The people of this country are fully resolved to defend the gains of their revolution. Nobody will succeed in reversing the course of Afghanistan's history.

CSO: 1807/004

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

## TWO VIEWS OF LEBANON'S MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN CONFLICT DESCRIBED

### Lebanese Communists Support Coexistence

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by Ye. Korshunov, IZVESTIYA's own correspondent in Beirut, under the rubric "Lebanon Reportage": "When the Shelling Ceases"]

[Excerpts] A flag flutters above a peasant house. Its width consists of three parts: a red stripe next to the staff--a crossed hammer and sickle on it, then--a white stripe with a green Lebanese cedar. And again a red field. This is the flag of the Lebanese Communist Party (LCP). Nowadays flags like this one are fluttering over many houses in the Southern Lebanese village of Al-Rumaylah, in the Iqlimal-Kharrub coastal region. This is one of the Christian villages. Its name is frequently encountered these days on the pages of the progressive Lebanese press agencies.

"Such attention towards Al-Rumaylah is completely understandable," says Elias Atallah the responsible LCP secretary in this region. "What is happening here today is an example of peaceful cooperation on Lebanese soil between diverse communities."

We are talking in the headquarters of the Lebanese Communists in Al-Rumaylah, in a house standing on the coastal highway connecting Beirut with Sidon, the main city in Southern Lebanon. The house has been abandoned by its owners, but everything in it is preserved so that they could return at any moment--the expensive furniture, the rugs, the china and the pictures on the walls.

Elias Atallah is a short, middle-aged man with an intelligent face, dressed in a modest grey suit, with all the appearance of a school teacher.

"The liberation of Al-Rumaylah and the other villages of Iqlimal-Kharrub was a joint action of the national patriotic forces," says Elias Atallah. "But the pro-Israeli rightist forces forced us into this operation by their constant provocation of bloody armed conflicts in this region. Indeed, it is to Tel Aviv's advantage to maintain the tension here and thus compel the local Christian inhabitants to abandon their native villages and to resettle closer to the border, where Israel is working intensely to establish a 'Security Zone.' Having been deprived and made desperate by their hardships, the Chris-

tian refugees, in accordance with Tel Aviv's plan, are supposed to become cannon-fodder in the South Lebanon Army of renegade Antoine Lahad and 'stand guard' over the Israeli border. Even when Iqlim al-Kharrub was under Israeli occupation and the rightists were in charge there, in spite of everything, we carried out explanatory work among the local inhabitants, exposing the plans of Israel and its agents. After the occupiers departed discussions took place between representatives of the united patriotic forces and the rightists on a peaceful solution to the region's problems, that is, on the withdrawal of 'Lebanese Forces' from there."

"In short, the rightist forces wrecked any chance of solving the problems of Iqlim al-Kharrub by peaceful means," concluded Elias Atallah. "The patriotic forces were compelled to dislodge them from here, but the rightist forces managed, nevertheless, to so frighten the Christian population that thousands of local inhabitants abandoned their native villages and now find themselves in the role of refugees in East Beirut, in the Southern Lebanese city of Jazzin and its environs, and also near the Israeli border. It must be acknowledged that the rightist forces have basically realized Tel Aviv's plan. Our task now is to convince the Christian refugees to return to their native villages, having shown that the patriotic parties and organizations here can assure them of both security and a peaceful life without inter-religious and intercommunal clashes and conflicts. The village of Al-Rumaylah has become a prime example of this.

Accompanied by Sami, an LCP fighter, we went through the village. There are no ruins here, although the majority of houses are abandoned and locked up. But in many houses the owners have already returned. Here and there we saw peasants peacefully working in their gardens and greenhouses--the village's inhabitants engage in vegetable-growing. We entered the house of Elias (Azi), who had returned from Jazzin 8 days ago together with his father, mother, wife and five children.

"We spent a torment-filled week in Jazzin," he recounted, "having gone there because the reactionaries kept telling us repeatedly all the time that the Druze, Muslims and communists would slaughter us all and ransack our houses. In Jazzin we heard over the radio that Walidbey (This is how some people today refer to Walid Jumlat, the leader of the Progressive Socialist Party) promised us all security and called on us to return home. 35 families have already returned, but every day new families are arriving. If you can, tell all of our friends to return and that we are living and working as we normally do. Here there is order and tranquility."

But to the question regarding his religious affiliation our companion merely shrugged his shoulders: "What does it matter? I am Lebanese."

"Al-Rumaylah is a small village, but what is happening in it has great political significance and can have far-reaching consequences," Elias Atallah says to us at our parting. "This is an example of peaceful intercommunal existence and cooperation and an example of how it is necessary to struggle against the plans of Tel Aviv and of those who want to split Lebanon into confessional cantons. But this is not the only important thing. In the example of

Lebanon and the liquidation of the confessional system (the distribution of government posts in strict conformity with affiliation to a religious community--K. K.). This presupposes a society of fairness and equal opportunities and provides, in part, for the restoration to deprived people of their rights, as well as the restoration of social, economic and political equality."

After the Shiite Muslims come the Sunnis who comprise 22.8 per cent of the population. They have long played a notable role on Lebanon's political scene, sometimes siding with progressive parties and organizations.

The smallest of the Muslim communities is the Druze. All told they make up 5.2 per cent of the population. In their own majority are the peasants who support the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) of Walid Jumblat who occupies the government post of minister of public works, transportation and tourism.

"Instead of killing one another it is better to begin a constructive dialogue," he urges his enemies.

On the other side of the barricades, or more accurately--the "green line" which has divided the capital Beirut into two hostile camps for 10 years already, the so-called "Lebanese Front" is "entrenched." It is composed of rightist Christian parties from the most privileged community of Lebanon--the Maronite Christians who number 752,000, that is, 22.8 per cent of the population. The "Front's" foundation is the pro-fascist Kata'ib party. The "Front" has armed formations, well-trained and well-equipped by Israel--the "Lebanese Forces."

The national "charter" adopted in 1943--the so-called confessional system--assured the Maronite Christians a predominant role. Only from among them can the nation's president be chosen, in whose hands resides all executive and legislative authority. Moreover, this system allowed the Christians, and first and foremost the Phalangists, to appropriate all the key posts in the state system and in the army.

In their words the "Lebanese Front's" leaders speak in favor of the reconciliation of the opposing sides on the basis of political compromises and urge the return of unity and integrity to Lebanon. These same people do all they can to oppose this. As is well known, the Phalangists themselves wrecked the nation's unity, having unleashed the civil war, and then they abetted the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Today the Maronite Christians are continuing to defend the confessional system, stubbornly imposing their own hegemony on all levels of Lebanese society and on the religious communities. Evidence of this can be seen in the so-called "Mutiny of 12 March" which revealed the extremely acute crisis in the Kata'ib party and engendered a split in the Maronite community.

I would remind the readers that the discord and disorder in the Phalangist Party leadership began after the death of its founder and leader for many years, Pierre Gemayel--the father of the current Lebanese president, Amin Gemayel. The crisis followed soon thereafter when the Kata'ib leaders, having visited Damascus, began to orient themselves towards the expansion of relations

Al-Rumaylah we see how fruitful the coordination of the activities of all the nation's patriotic forces can be."

...With every passing day more and more refugees are returning to the Southern Lebanese villages--both Muslims and Christians. Every now and then on the coastal highway we were passed by cars which were loaded with household goods and heading south. But the path to complete normalization of the situation, both in Iqlimal-Kharrub and in other southern regions, still has many difficulties which have been engendered as consequences of the Israeli occupation and the activities of Tel Aviv's mercenaries and agents. Overcoming all of this is not a matter of a week or a month. This is why what is happening in Al-Rumaylah is so important today.

#### Inter-religious Strife

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 28, 10 Jul 85 p 14

[Article by Konstantin Kapitonov, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent:  
"The Tragedy of Lebanon: 10 Years of Interminable War"; sectional headings printed in boldface enclosed in slantlines]

[Excerpts] THE LABYRINTHS OF DISCORD

During the 10 years of the Lebanese drama a great number of diverse parties, movements, organizations and forces have appeared on the nation's political scene. According to information in the magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL there are 124 of them in Lebanon now. A problem? Undoubtedly.

One of the most complicated internal problems is still the abundance of religious communities. According to official statistics there are 16 of them. The most numerous is the Muslim community. After them come the Christians. These communities' influence on the nation's life is especially great since many of them have their own armed forces, known here as "militias." They have at their disposal more than a million rifles, 300,000 medium weapons (machine guns and hand-held antitank grenade launchers), 2,000 tanks and armored personnel carriers, and 700 heavy guns and mortars. However, not one of these communities is in a position to control the situation.

Why? The fact is that the communities are not homogeneous in their own composition, are divided into smaller ones and have intercommunal problems which have been settled more than once with the aid of weapons.

The Shiites are predominant in the Muslim community. They number about a million, which is 25.8 per cent of the population. This is the most deprived group of Lebanese which has suffered more than others from the Israeli war. They support the "Amal" ("Hope") movement which has played a large role in the nation's political life in recent years. The movement's leader is Nabih Berri, who occupies posts in the current government as the energy resources minister, the justice minister and the state minister for the restoration and reconstruction of Southern Lebanon. In a conversation with me he characterized the goals of "Amal" thus: "In the political plan we are striving for the unity of

with Syria. The future leader of the mutiny and commander of Kata'ib's armed formations, Samir Jaaja, demanded in an ultimatum the resignation of the party's political leadership, accusing it of "capitulation before Damascus." It goes without saying that the ultimatum was rejected and Jaaja himself expelled from the party. He then ordered his own units (his supporters are estimated to be between 5,000 and 6,000) to seize control of the eastern sector of Beirut and several small cities to the north of the capital.

At one press conference Karim (Pakraduni), a representative of the "Movement of 12 March," reported that an "extraordinary council" is currently working out a new form of "Islamic-Christian" coexistence.

"What does that mean in practical terms?", I asked.

(Pakraduni) readjusted his dark glasses and answered: "Decentralization."

#### WHO WILL EXTEND HIS HAND FIRST?

The complexity of the Lebanese crisis also lies in the fact that over the past 10 years the communities have moved away from one another as their positions became more irreconcilable so that the partition of the nation has become a fact. If you could mentally take a bird's-eye view of Lebanon then you could see a large piece of territory to the northeast between Beirut and Al-Batrun which the rightist Christians have torn away from the nation. And here are the mountainous regions of Shuff and (Alley). They are under the military and political control of the Druze community. A significant part of Southern Lebanon is in the hands of the Shiite Muslims. The Southern Lebanon capital of Sidon and its environs are controlled by the Sunnis. The borders of these religious cantons are not de facto on maps of Lebanon. But they really exist in fact. They are invisible for the time being, but they are also vigilantly guarded by the "militias" of one community or another.

Is it possible under the given circumstances to revive a united Lebanon?

After so many years of violence, there are few here who believe in this, and it's not difficult to understand the Lebanese.

Today in Lebanon, as previously, the question about the abolition of the confessional system and the carrying out of profound political reforms is critical. The progressive forces have come out in favor of the restoration of national harmony and unity and the immediate initiation of a constructive dialogue. However, the rightist Christian leaders, and first and foremost the leaders of the "Movement of 12 March," are doing everything possible to strengthen their power and to impose their own solution to the Lebanese crisis on their opponents. Their activities, especially recently, have been directed towards heating up the intercommunal disagreements and fanatical sentiments, which have reached a high point as shown by the tragic events in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra, Shatilla and Bour al-Barajnah, and which have been advantageous to the rightist Christians. The internecine warfare has weakened the Muslims.

It has all come down to one thing: achieving a settlement of the crisis will not be easy. You can also understand the people with whom I have talked. Over the past 10 years the nation has replaced 4 presidents and 5 prime ministers. Two peace conferences of "national dialogue"--in Geneva on 31 October, 1983 and in Lausanne on 12 March, 1984--did not solve the internal problems and did not bring peace even one step closer. Alas, no one wants to take the first step and extend his hand to yesterday's enemy. This hand is more accustomed to holding the stock of an automatic rifle and squeezing the trigger with a finger.

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MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

UN COMMITTEE SESSION ON PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

LD240626 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 24 TASS -- Only the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East at an earliest date with the participation of all the sides concerned can solve the question of self-determination of the people of Palestine who have been deprived of their native land. This has been pointed out by the participants in a session of the Palestinian people. The session has been held at the U.N. headquarters. The committee discussed a report on this problem to the U.S. General Assembly.

Delegates pointed out that Israel ignores the will of the international community by keeping hold of the illegally captured Arab territories and continues its aggressive course in the Middle East for the purpose of driving the Palestinians out of their age-old lands. The anti-Arab, anti-Palestinian policy of the Zionists is aimed at radically changing the demographic nature of the occupied areas.

The committee members rejected the Camp David road to a Mid-East settlement. The U.S. proposals pursue the aim of perpetuating the domination of Israel, which is the bearer of U.S. imperialist policy, and fully ignore the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), emphasized Diya'Allah al-Fattah, permanent representative of Syria at the United Nations. The Camp David, which, in point of fact, has passed a death sentence on the Palestinians, is being rejected by the community of nations, he said.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries consistently come out in favor of convening an international conference on the Middle East, in which the PLO will take part on a par with the other sides, states G.A. Udovenko, permanent representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic at the United Nations. Reports coming in from the Middle East indicate that the United States and Israel continue to impose their military and political diktat and separate deals, which are of benefit to Zionism and imperialism, upon the Arabs. In these conditions the only possible way is to solve the problem collectively. This is what socialist and nonaligned states insist upon, he said.

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MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

PM231343 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Observer V. Pustov military-political review: "Who Stands To Gain From the Bloodshed"]

[Text] The Iran-Iraq armed conflict, whose tragic nature is emphasized by its pointlessness on both sides, has entered its sixth year. It began in September 1980 and has devastated substantial regions of Iran and Iraq.

For the first 18 months hostilities were on Iranian soil, mainly in Khuzestan Province, where the most important sectors of the oil extracting and oil refining industry are located with centers in Abadan, Khorramshahr, Ahvaz, and other cities. In 1982 Iranian troops, seizing the initiative, moved to the offensive. The fighting developed on Iraqi territory, along the border, on a front about 1,200 km long.

In 5 years the war has assumed various guises -- it has been static, with systematic artillery cross-shelling, and it has been mobile, with bloody offensive operations. The so-called "tanker war," whereby tankers have been subjected to rocket attacks in the approaches to the gulf's oil ports, has seriously perturbed neighboring countries of the Persian Gulf. Baghdad has announced the destruction of the main oil exporting port on the Iranian island of Khark. Western military observers attach importance to this report, predicting an even greater reduction in exports of Iranian oil -- the main source of the foreign currency Tehran needs to continue the war. Air attacks on Khark are continuing. Baghdad states that Iraq will not allow the destroyed establishments on the island to be restored.

This year reciprocal strikes against cities have become particularly fierce, which is assessed by foreign observers as the desire of the warring sides to demoralize the enemy population. Taking advantage of its obvious supremacy in the air, the Iraqi air force has delivered powerful strikes against the capital and other large population centers in Iran. Similar actions, albeit on a smaller scale, have been undertaken by the Iranian side. At the same time the bombardment of Baghdad by Iranian surface to surface missiles with a range of 200 km and more was unexpected for many people. Until then specialists believed Iran did not have such missiles.

Both warring sides, as is well known, refrain from publishing specific figures on their own losses in the war. Obviously the sometimes quite contradictory figures cited on this score by Western military analysts should be treated with caution. However, no one is in any doubt that Iran's losses are considerably in excess of Iraq's. Back this spring the French TF-1 television company asserted that the Iranian troops have 0.5 million dead while the Iranians have 0.2 million. The number of wounded on both sides is even higher.

Iran's enormous personnel losses are explained by the results of the large-scale offensive operations it has carried out. Her many thousands of young Iranian men, distinguished by their religious fanaticism but poorly trained in military matters, particularly those from the "guards of the Islamic revolution," launched "info suicidal attacks against Iraqi tanks," as UPI put it.

It is evidently not without a consideration for such grim results that the Iranian command has limited itself in recent months to combat operations of local scale and importance. Both sides' military reports are dominated by statements about individual strikes, mainly by artillery and aircraft, against infantry positions, engineering installations, ammunitions depots, and so forth. However, the likelihood of large-scale offensive operations is not ruled out. Western news agencies are citing reports from Iranian opposition figures in exile about Tehran's transfer of several divisions to the northern sector of the front in preparation for a massive new offensive.

The war between Iran and Iraq, for which a territorial dispute was the formal pretext, has been continuing despite numerous efforts at peace mediation including efforts by a number of international organizations.

Back in 1983 Iraq announced that it accepted UN Security Council resolution No. 540 on a political settlement of the conflict. Subsequently too it has repeatedly expressed the readiness to halt hostilities and initiate peace talks. Iran's ruling circles occupy a different position. Mass demonstrations under the slogan "we will lead the war to victory" are still being organized in Tehran and other cities. And this is despite the catastrophically deteriorating economic situation in the country, despite the futility and even failure of the offensive operations which have been launched, despite the obvious lesson of the protracted war: Neither of the warring sides can achieve victory. Vexed questions between them can be resolved not on the battlefield but only at the conference table.

Behind Tehran's official course toward continuing a war which contradicts equally the fundamental interests of both Iran and Iraq many observers discern -- and not without reason -- far-reaching internal political calculations. The war, with its attendant unusual expansion of the authorities' rights, has been exploited by Tehran's theocratic regime to deal with forces within the country advocating social progress. According to the reports of the French magazine VIE OUVRIERE, the number of progressive people who have been executed has reached 40,000 as a result of the "terror by divine right" unleashed in Iran. The democratic and progressive parties

and trade unions have been disbanded and strikes, meetings, and demonstrations by working people have been banned under pain of the fiercest repressions. As one Iranian figure noted, the war is even "swallowing up the unemployed" by sending many of them to the front.

It is a unique paradox of this war that it strangely combines declared frenzied anti-Americanism and anti-zionism with official Tehran's practical actions, which objectively play into the hand of the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism, its strategic ally -- Israel -- and the entire world reaction. The United States, which Iranian propaganda actually calls "the great Satan" and "the Number One enemy," has exploited the continuation of the war and the persistent refusal to end it through talks to build up its military might in the Persian Gulf zone and to create a threat to the national liberation forces, independence, and sovereignty of the region's countries, above all, perhaps, Iran itself. The United States is blackmailing them with every kind of punishment right up to armed intervention -- and all this on the far-fetched pretext of "the defense of U.S. vital interests," "freedom of navigation," and so forth.

It is clear from the Washington administration's secret document on U.S. arms deliveries to several Arab countries, which was made public very recently, that the administration is persistently seeking an opportunity to deploy U.S. troops on the territory of Saudi Arabia. And according to a report published on the subject by THE NEW YORK TIMES it is not out of the question that the Pentagon will hold large-scale military operations in the Persian Gulf and Southwest Asia region.

Nor can we fail to draw attention to the inflammatory nature of the analysis of the course of the hostilities and the correlation of forces between Iran and Iraq which is sometimes made by Western, especially U.S., military specialists in the NATO countries' press. For instance, here is the opinion of U.S. officials cited by the British Newspaper THE GUARDIAN. Baghdad has sufficient forces "to undertake massive destruction in the Persian Gulf region and in Iran" if it were to put all its aircraft into play. Or even more frankly and cynically: "Washington has suspicion that Baghdad's refusal to risk mass carnage is tipping the scales in Iran's favor." Not a settlement of the conflict by peaceful means but "mass carnage" -- that is the longed-for dream of the transatlantic foes of the people rejecting imperialist diktat.

As for Tel Aviv, it too, as they say, is dreaming of the continuation and aggravation of the Iran-Iraq conflict and is therefore expressing its readiness to secretly supply weapons to either warring side. For the Israeli aggressors the main "advantage" of the bloodshed which is now into its sixth year is that it has generated and is aggravating a split within the ranks of the Arab countries and is therefore undermining and sometimes reducing to nothing their struggle for the return of the Arab lands seized by Israel and for a just solution to the Palestinian problem. General Yariv, former chief of Israeli intelligence, has frankly stated that the Israeli army can resolve the tasks facing it or to be more precise undertake new military adventures on condition that "the inter-Arab conflicts continue."

The Soviet Union consistently and resolutely opposes Washington's attempts to exploit the Iran-Iraq conflict for the implementation of its imperialist designs on the Persian Gulf region and it opposes any interference by other countries in this conflict. All vexed issues between Iran and Iraq can and must be resolved by peaceful means.

This position fully accords with the proposal recently put forward by our country with regard to elaborating a common, comprehensive approach toward problems of security in Asia. Its thrust is to pool the efforts of all Asian states irrespective of their social systems to safeguard peace and stability. It is well known that there are contradictions between the states in the region and differences in their approach toward existing problems. However, it is more important that the peoples of Asia are linked by the commonality of vital interests dictating the need for cooperation and good-neighborliness on the basis of a broad concept of security which would accord with the interests of each and every state of the region.

In the Soviet leadership's opinion, this concept could conclude the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence once elaborated by the Asian states, the 10 principles of Bandung, and a number of important initiatives of the USSR, Mongolia, the DPRK, the Indochinese countries, India, and other states on problems of security in Asia and on the Indian Ocean's transformation into a zone of peace and others.

However, there are forces in the world which obviously do not like these initiatives. They are the imperialist circles, above all those of the United States, which are pursuing a policy of interference in other countries' affairs, which is resulting in the conservation of conflict situations in a number of Asian regions, including the Persian Gulf zone.

The Soviet stance, in contrast to dangerous U.S. actions, is generating favorable responses everywhere in the world, including the Near East. According to the Lebanese newspaper AL-KIFAH AL-ARANBI, a high-ranking official in an Arab country with a conservative regime has admitted that "it is only thanks to the Soviet Union that the Persian Gulf war has not exceeded its present framework, while the United States is impatiently waiting for this to happen as a pretext for interference." This assessment needs no special comment.

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23 October 1985

## MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

## EGYPTIAN 'DISTORTIONS' OF DRA EVENTS ATTACKED

PM061003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "Rejoinder": "The Slanderers' Yes-Men"]

[Text] You have to be blindered to distort reality in the way that the Western mass media do when they set about covering the situation in Afghanistan. Descending to the level of the gutter press, certain respectable Western publications use any methods to slander people's power in Afghanistan and present in a distorted light the Soviet Union's selfless assistance to its neighbor and the role of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, brought into Afghanistan at the DRA Government's request.

The waves of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda are trying to drown the truth, which is that the imperialist powers are not allowing the Afghan people to organize a peaceful life and are equipping counterrevolutionary gangs with weapons, training spies and saboteurs and turning Pakistan into a bridgehead for aggressive attacks on the DRA.

The organizers of this propaganda campaign have been mimicked in particular by the Egyptian newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM, which has published a series of libelous reports on the situation in Afghanistan and on those Afghan families temporarily living in Pakistan. As though to plan, these reports repeat imperialist propaganda's fabrications. They do not even mention the dushmans' barbarous crimes but instead go all out in depicting imaginary "atrocities" committed by those who are defending the April Revolution's gains.

The author painstakingly avoids anything connected with the interventionist actions of the United States, Pakistan, and a number of other countries against democratic Afghanistan and ignores the many facts and pieces of evidence of the undeclared war which are now common knowledge. Nor does it say anything about the well-known admissions of former Egyptian President al-Sadat to the effect that Egypt was virtually turned into a transshipment base for supplying U.S. weapons to the Afghan dushmans. Those selfsame weapons with which the mercenaries savagely dispose of civilians and destroy schools, mosques, and hospitals.

As the Egyptian magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF notes in connection with the appearance of those forgeries, the "information" cited in them on the situation in Afghanistan prove, on examination, to be "cock-and-bull stories by the dushmans containing not a grain of truth." These articles, the weekly continues, deliberately play down the real facts, characterizing the Babrak Karmal government's activity and Soviet-Afghan relations. Who benefits from the publication of such materials in the Egyptian press, ROSE AL-YUSUF asks.

Obviously it is those circles in Egypt which are committed to an exclusively pro-Western course.

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MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

INDIAN DAYS IN UZBEKISTAN--The Uzbek SSR is hosting Indian days. A delegation from India's Punjab state has arrived in Tashkent to participate in the days. The guests have laid wreaths at Lenin's monument and the monument erected in memory of the unknown soldier. They have also met the actives of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Sep 85 GF]

DRA TRADE UNIONISTS IN TASHKENT--A large group of trade union representatives from the DRA arrived in Tashkent on 8 September. In accordance with their visit program, the guests will meet the workers of the Tashkent textile weaving factory and become acquainted with the capital's sites of interest and new establishments. They will also visit a number of Uzbek trade union organizations. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Sep 85 GF]

MARCHUK RECEIVES INDIAN SCI-TECH OFFICIAL--G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, has met with S. Patil, Indian minister of state for science and technology. Questions concerned with the state of and prospects for Soviet-Indian scientific and technical cooperation were discussed. S. Nurul Hasan, Indian amabassador to the USSR, attended the meeting. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 85 PM]

ARKHIPOV SEES INDIAN BUSINESSMEN--I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received on 20 September a delegation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry headed by Federation President (D.N. Patodiya). A conversation took place on questions concerning the further development of USSR-Indian trade and economic relations. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 PM]

CSO: 1807/16



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. TO LEGALIZE AID TO 'SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS' IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD220956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] A bill has been passed to the U.S. Congress for examination which envisages the allocation of \$5 million by Washington to render direct military support to the so-called Mozambique National Resistance. Nadezhda Ryasova comments on this report:

Washington is certainly well aware of the fact that the grouping calling itself the Mozambique National Resistance is an outright terrorist organization, and they cannot fail to know about it, because the CIA has been supplying these terrorist gangs with money, weapons, and subversive literature for a number of years. The aid has been rendered secretly, it has never been much advertised, because it has been quite clear that gangs of counter-revolutionaries, who are responsible for killing many hundreds of peaceful citizens and destroying many of Mozambique's economic enterprises, have been sent in from South Africa where they are trained and armed. Let me remind you that in March 1984, a nonaggression treaty was signed between Mozambique and South Africa, which is known as the Treaty of Nkomati. According to the treaty, Pretoria pledged not to support the subversive elements who act against the legitimate government of people's Mozambique in any way. And the United States widely advertised their involvement in agreeing to this treaty. U.S. propaganda at that time noisily trumpeted about joint peaceful initiatives by Washington and Pretoria, whose only aim was ostensibly peace, security, and good-neighborly relations between the states of Southern Africa. However, the insincerity of these assertions has become apparent quite quickly. Gangs of terrorists from the notorious Mozambique National Resistance, as always, have been systematically used to destabilize the situation in Mozambique. Cutthroats from UNITA, [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], who are also entirely maintained by the South African and CIA special services, operate in Angola to the same end. The U.S. Congress--as we know--abolished Clarke's amendment last summer, which prohibited the U.S. Government from rendering military aid to UNITA. Now, apparently, Washington is also aiming to legalize support for subversive elements in Mozambique. Having thrown away the mask of peacemaker, Washington, along with the racist South African authorities, has no scruples in playing the role of godfather to the bandit gangs, and with increasing insolence is carrying out the policy of state terrorism toward the sovereign states of Southern Africa which does not suit it.

CSO: 1807/21

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

CIA USES AMERICAN VOLUNTARY AID AS 'FRONT' IN ETHIOPIA

PM181555 Moscow SOVetskaya Rossiya in Russian 12 Sep 85 First Edition p 3

[O. Polyakov article under the rubric "Revolution Day in Ethiopia": "Fighting Against the Elements"]

[Excerpt] Revolution has changed Ethiopia's appearance beyond recognition. The country is living through its second birth. Underpinned by the support of the majority of the population, the new revolutionary government has mounted a broad campaign for the country's political and socioeconomic reorganization. Reorganization on new, antifeudal, noncapitalist foundations. The land has been handed over to the peasants, state farms have been organized on the site of large land holdings, and the process of forming cooperatives is developing.

And there are equally radical transformations in other spheres. Banks, insurances companies, and large and medium industrial enterprises have been nationalized. Much is being done to improve the people's life. Housing construction has acquired wide scope. Thousands of schools, hospitals, and medical centers have been constructed over the years of the revolution.

The past, 10th year of the revolution was a year of serious trials for the whole Ethiopian people. A natural disaster in the shape of drought hit the country, which has still not had time to completely heal the postwar wounds. It is on a scale unprecedented in all Ethiopian history. Some 12 of the country's 14 provinces have suffered.

Our country's people were among the first to respond to the Ethiopian Government's appeal for emergency aid. Food, medical supplies, rigs for drilling wells for water complete with groups of specialists to operate them, and aircraft and helicopters with crews were sent there urgently.

Many ordinary people in Italy, Spain, Belgium, the FRG, and the United States have also done much to help the starving people in Ethiopia.

Thousands of human lives have been saved as a result.

At the same time an artificially fanned misinformation campaign is continuing unabated in the West. Its task is to discredit the Ethiopian Government in the eyes of the world public, to belittle the significance of the socialist countries' aid, and to cast a shadow of distrust on Ethiopia's cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

To the accompaniment of ballyhoo over the aid "question" the CIA is giving direct support to counterrevolutionary forces and using American charity organizations as a cover.

It is becoming clear that the anti-Ethiopian campaign mounted in newspapers is part of the anticommunist thrust of the Western mass media. Thus, in his article published in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Alan (Ambushar), professor of economics at the University of Toronto, writes: "There is only talk of drought and poverty. At the same time little attention is devoted to discerning the real progress made since the revolution and the very reassuring features of the new economy."

Now that all attention is riveted on the drought, it is impossible not to note these "reassuring features." A record coffee harvest--the country's chief export commodity--was gathered in 1984. Export deliveries of cotton, vegetables, fruit, sugar, and other agricultural products are increasing year after year.

While fighting against the elements now, the people of Ethiopia are thinking about the future. They are opening up virgin lands, strengthening state farms--the country's future granaries--and saturating agriculture with modern equipment, and great prospects are associated with land irrigation. The USSR and the other socialist community countries take a very active part in resolving these tasks.

The Ethiopian leadership has repeatedly made a very high assessment of the state of cooperation with the socialist countries which, unlike the West, do not reckon up their aid either in dollars or in any other currency.

...The past year, a year of serious trials for the Ethiopian revolution, has once again confirmed that Ethiopia and its people still have dependable and true friends.

CSO: 1807/21

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

IZVESTIYA: WEST HOPES TO SAFEGUARD INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

PM190957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[O. Tsarev article under the "Economic Barometer" rubric: "The Rand and Its Saviors"]

[Excerpts] When the American Chase Manhattan bank stopped giving credit to private borrowers in South Africa and Britain's Barclays Bank, immediately afterward, reduced its participation in the joint stock capital of its South African namesake, Barclays National Bank, the Western business world were setting about rescuing the money invested in the country of apartheid with redoubled energy. The Chase Manhattan, Barclays, and other, similar financial leviathans collect and assess information no less well than other intelligence services. So their decisions signified a kind of vote of no confidence in the Botha government.

Foreign banks' refusal to grant new credits and their demands for accounts to be settled placed South Africa in the position of a bankruptcy. In these conditions its government took an extreme step and shut the stock and currency exchanges for a week.

The breathing space enabled the racist leaders to formulate and implement protective measures. A 4-month moratorium on the settling of foreign debts was introduced and a two-tier exchange rate for the rand established. The essence of this latest step is that it becomes advantageous for foreigners to invest money in South Africa and disadvantageous to withdraw it.

"South Africa will explode, as happened with Rhodesia," (Pyer Rikfert), head of an international consultancy firm, has stated. International capital, however, is far from wanting this apocalyptic forecast to come about. Therefore, in return for a loosening of the debt fetters, the Botha government is being asked to show "flexibility" and stop the racist ship from going to the bottom with all the money invested in it on board. How, then, has Botha responded? In his latest speech he promised to restore South African citizenship to Africans who were forcibly removed from townships into reservations. There was not even a hint in his words of granting political

rights to black inhabitants of South Africa equal to those enjoyed by the White minority, which is precisely what the fighters against racist oppression are demanding. That was only to be expected. Faced with insignificant U.S. and Common Market sanctions, Botha knew that he could once again get by with cosmetic measures, which changes nothing in the realm of apartheid.

CSO: 1807/21

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

INVESTIYA NOTES FRONTLINE STATES' MAPUTO DECISIONS

PM181113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Results of the Conference"]

[Text] Maputo, 17 Sep--The U.S. Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] is leading to the deepening of political tension in southern Africa. This is stated in the communique disseminated by Mozambique's AIM news agency on the results of a conference of leaders of the "frontline" states held here.

The participants in the meeting condemned the Pretoria authorities' repression of the African majority and demanded the lifting of the state of emergency and of the ban on the activities of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa and other democratic organizations. ANC leader Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners must be released immediately, the document points out. The increased level of political consciousness among the people of South Africa in the struggle against the apartheid system was noted during the conference.

The leaders of the "frontline" states condemned the attempts of the United States and the racist RSA to "link" the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola, as well as emphasizing the illegal nature of the puppet government knocked together in Windhoek by the Pretoria regime. The only basis for the peaceful resolution of the Namibian problem, the document points out, is UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for an end to the occupation of that territory by South African troops and the holding of free general elections under UN auspices.

The conference participants advocated the introduction of comprehensive economic sanctions against the racist RSA and urged the international community to elaborate specific measures to isolate the apartheid regime.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION

PM131138 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Ridding the Planet of Racism"]

[Text] This is what happened recently in a South African courtroom. Several dozen schoolchildren escorted by burly policemen were brought into the room and sat in the dock. The youngest among them was not even 7 years old. Their whole "guilt" consisted in the fact that they had boycotted lessons, thus expressing solidarity with the anti-apartheid demonstrations which are spreading in the RSA [Republic of South Africa].

Humiliation and discrimination, the constant tightening of the screws of repression by the military and police apparatus, and merciless economic oppression--all this has left the broad masses little choice but to rise up in struggle against their oppressors. "What we hear is the rumbling of a volcano which will soon erupt." These words from a statement by the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa reflect very aptly the current situation in the RSA, where antiracist demonstrations have assumed an unprecedented scale.

Reports coming in from South Africa are reminiscent from the battlefield. Barricades, burned-out cars, armored vehicles patrolling African ghettos, detachments of "security forces" deployed in a chain whose members fire lead and rubber bullets into demonstrators without warning....

The list of the victims of racist terror runs into hundreds and thousands of names, and there is no end to it. This is how the state which practices apartheid is responding to the protests of the people who demand that the system of segregating people according to the color of their skin be abolished and a free democratic society established.

Among the 350 edicts, decrees, and regulations issued in the RSA which form a closely knit structure of degrading political, economic, social, and other barriers, the "pass laws" rate as one of the most odious of institutions. Not without reason do the Africans describe them as their enemy number one. According to these "laws" millions of the country's blacks are obliged to constantly carry special permits which allow them to move outside their reservations.

Information about all Africans, including their fingerprints, is stored on a special computer in Pretoria and linked with other systems in major cities. This enables the South African secret police to "keep tabs" on virtually the entire adult African population. Imprisonment or a fine is in store for a person brought to court for violating the "pass laws." The entire "investigation"--and this word can only be used in quote marks--lasts no more than a minute.

The "theoreticians" and practitioners of apartheid have borrowed a great deal from its ideological precursor, nazism. This, of course, is no accident. Like the Hitlerites, the South African racists talk about "the chosen race of supermen" and divided people into masters and beings of a lower order. It must be said that in the year when mankind marked the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, racism and the concept of "racial exclusiveness" have by no means receded into the dim past, they have not disappeared from the face of the earth.

This is borne out not only by daily life in the RSA with its system of total segregation, but also by the atrocities of the Isrealie occupation forces on occupied Arab territories and discrimination against the negro population in the United States. Racism has many faces and its manifestations are varied but there is a common denominator and a single ideological underlying cause: total disregard for human rights and for the desire for freedom and progress.

Why has it so far proved impossible to eradicate the policy and practice of racism in a number of countries, how is the tolerant attitude toward it on the part of Western powers' ruling circles to be explained? The answer is simple. The very people who masquerade as champions of democratic freedoms, who pride themselves on their "humanistic traditions" and hold forth about the norms of international morality act in effect as the guardians and protectors of terrorist dictatorship regimes.

As for the RSA, it has long been a true "gold mine" for transnational corporations. In effect they profit from apartheid and act as accomplices in the exploitation and racial discrimination against the Africans, "coloreds," and Indians who make up the overwhelming majority of the RSA's inhabitants. But the land of apartheid is not merely an economic partner of the United States, Britain, the FRG, and other Western countries. NATO strategists regard the RSA as a strategic bridgehead in the struggle against the national liberation movement and in their efforts to undermine the independence of African states which have chosen the progressive path of development.

The U.S. President has described the RSA as a "friendly country" and declared that allegedly "segregation has been eliminated" there and that the whole problem, as he put it, boils down to the desirability of "improving democracy" in that country. Pretoria's Western guardians are widely publicizing the so-called "constitutional reforms" implemented in the RSA by the racist ruling clique at their prompting. Is this not a blatant mockery of the tragic position of millions of people whom apartheid has condemned to poverty,



hunger, and lack of rights?! After all, the "reforms" have changed nothing in the position of the African majority, which totals around 25 million people. "A medieval regime hobbling on crutches" this is how Nelson Mandela, the courageous African freedom fighter who has been languishing in prison for more than 20 years now, has described the practices which apply in the racist state.

The RSA rulers have not succeeded in misleading either their own people or the broad international public, and especially the African public. The "reforms" are the "crutches"; they are an attempt to prevent matters from coming to a head, to gain time in order to overcome the international isolation with the help of NATO headed by the United States, and to deceive the African neighbors by promises of "aid."

The elimination of the criminal policy of terror, mass repressions, and racist oppression is one of the key tasks of the present time. The Soviet people express their solidarity with the struggle against apartheid, racial segregation and discrimination, and all forms of oppression and exploitation of the RSA's African population. The complete eradication of apartheid, the Soviet Government statement noted, is the demand of Soviet people and all people who uphold human rights and the peoples' freedom in practice rather than mere words.

Racism is the festering wound of Africa and a disgrace to the 20th century. And mankind's conscience cannot rest until freedom has dawned over the whole of southern Africa.

CSO: 1807/21

MOZAMBICAN OPERATION AGAINST RENAMO 'BANDITS' REPORTED

PM191451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "Strike Against Bandits"]

[Text] Mozambique people's liberation forces acting jointly with Zimbabwe army units have routed the headquarters of counterrevolutionaries belonging to the so-called Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO). They were located in an inaccessible mountain area of Mozambique. During the operation hundreds of bandits were killed and large quantities of weapons, equipment, and supplies were seized. During the last 20 days seven counter-revolutionary camps were destroyed. Documents were discovered exposing links with the RSA [Republic of South Africa].

It was the RSA which nurtured this terrorist grouping and tried to transform it into a force threatening the very existence of the Republic of Mozambique.

RENAMO has continued to receive all-around assistance from South Africa even after the signing of the treaty of "nonaggression and good-neighborliness" between the RSA and Mozambique in March of last year, known as the "Nkomati Accord." Pretoria was to have ended all support for the bandits. However, it had no intention of doing so, despite the fact that the Mozambican side abided strictly by all the agreement's provisions. While tirelessly paying lipservice to observance of the adopted commitments, the apartheid regime in reality perfidiously broke them and continued to supply its puppets with everything they needed, only more secretly. As a result, they grew even more active in a number of areas.

A very serious situation arose in the country. RENAMO operations exacerbated the economic difficulties which the country was experiencing as a result of the savage drought and an unfavorable economic situation. And Mozambique's enemies were banking on this. They hoped to sow discontent with the people's power and to undermine its foundation. Delivering an address to the nation on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of independence, President Samora Machel indicated that imperialist forces are seeking to eliminate the Mozambican revolution's gains and to remove the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party from power.

At the same time, crude pressure was exerted on the Mozambican Government. Thus, the U.S. House of Representatives passed an amendment which made the granting of economic aid to Mozambique conditional on the reduction of the number of specialists from socialist countries working in Mozambique. Thus, Mozambique has become the target of an international plot, but it has not succumbed to blackmail and the young republic's armed forces have carried out a number of successful operations against RENAMO. The counterrevolution has been dealt a serious blow. Its main lair has been routed. This is a major victory for the Mozambicans.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

GHANA'S CURRENT POLICIES DESCRIBED, USSR SUPPORT PRAISED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28, 29, 30 Jun 85

[Article by A. Zonenko: "Ghana Yesterday and Today"]

[28 Jun 85 p 3]

[Excerpts] The contemporary picture of the world is characterized by a continually increasing role in international life of states which recently were liberated from colonial or semi-colonial dependence and which have set out on a path of independent development, said General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev, speaking in Dnepropetrovsk. Much in world development will depend on how these countries develop and how the more developed states build relations with them.

To the Soviet Union this situation is completely clear. We regard the nations which have been liberated from colonialism as friends and equal partners in the struggle for peace and progress, and we are completely in solidarity with their efforts to affirm their sovereignty and stand up for their freedom and independence. We are doing and will do everything we can to broaden and deepen our equal and friendly collaboration with liberated countries.

Recently, a delegation of Soviet journalists visited the Republic of Ghana. They familiarized themselves with the work of the mass information media, toured several enterprises, and held discussions with highly placed officials. The notes published here tell the story of what was seen and heard in this West African country.

Ghana is a former British colony. In colonial times this country was called the Gold Coast. In March 1957, her independence was declared, and in 3 years she became a republic. Kwame Nkrumah, the founder of the People's Party Convention (PPC), which set forth a program for the country's noncapitalist development, was elected the first president.

While in Ghana we quite often heard the name of the first president and saw his portrait in offices here and there. The people remember and speak well of Nkrumah. Under him the PPC undertook a new program directed at overcoming the country's backwardness and fundamentally restructuring the economy to insure that the public sector would predominate. Important social transformations were made. The foundations were laid for the present system of education and public health, as well as for the development of the national culture.

Then, in the 1960's, Ghana became one of the centers of the African national liberation movement. The First Conference of Independent African States was called here and then the First Conference of the Peoples of Africa. A leading activist of the national liberation struggle on the African continent, Kwame Nkrumah in 1962 was awarded the international Lenin prize "for strengthening peace between nations."

The transformations which were carried out by the people's government, however, ran up against both internal reaction and the imperialist powers. In 1966 a CIA-inspired government coup occurred. The president was replaced, and high-ranking police and army officers seized power. A period began in which positive changes in the social and economic spheres were slowed down, and the reactionary pro-Western regimes, which followed one after another, cared mainly about looking after the interests of the neocolonialists and their own private enrichment.

A new page in Ghana's history opened at the end of 1981 when the Provisional Committee of National Defense (PCND), led by Air Force Captain Jerry Rollings, a representative of patriotically inclined military men, came to power.

Then, meeting in Ghana with people from various strata of the population, we were convinced that the people, in the overwhelming majority, support the PCND's course for continuing deep social transformations in the interests of workers and for establishing a free and independent Ghana.

Nonetheless, here too neocolonialist powers who have not accepted reality are active. They harbor hopes for "major changes" which will supposedly occur as a result of a new government coup. Four coup attempts have already been made in the first year and a half of the rule of the Provisional Committee of National Defense. Moreover, it is known for sure that these hopefuls would not have been able to manage without new "attentions" from the American espionage agency. As they say, however, a dog barks and the wind carries it. The African cleansing wind is overcoming the forces of reaction and neocolonialism. The new Ghana, together with the other nations of the Black Continent who have been freed from the yoke of colonialism, many of which have chosen a path of socialist orientation, will doubtlessly move forward regardless of the cunning contrivances and direct pressure of imperialist "benefactors."

At present though, Ghana, like a magnet, continues to attract transnational monopolies. Their chiefs are striving to maintain superprofits from the exploitation of both the people and the natural resources of the country forever. The extraction of gold, diamonds, manganese ore and bauxite, almost all timber processing, especially of the valuable varieties (black and red wood),

has been completely in the hands of the monopolies. Foreign companies have also purchased cocoa beans, the main agricultural product and national wealth of the Ghanaians. Several branches of the economy continue to be dependent on foreign capital, a fact dictated by the economic difficulties they are experiencing, a legacy of colonialism. Yet such independence from foreign capital in its turn deepens the difficulties.

[29 Jun 85 p 3]

[Excerpts] Today on the Black Continent there are already 50 independent states which have arisen in place of former colonies. Their voices ring out ever more authoritatively on the world stage, and their influence in international politics is growing stronger. The number of socialist-oriented countries is growing.

However, the establishment of a free Africa is taking place under conditions of a sharp struggle between progressive nationalist forces and the forces of reaction and neocolonialism.

The general political and economic situation on the continent is characteristic of Ghana as well.

"The Provisional Council for National Defense," a special adviser to the PCND, Cojo Chikata, told us in discussion, "is conducting an anti-imperialist policy against neocolonialism and racism and for peace and detente."

Before this discussion we were shown a short film on the visit of PCND representative J. Rollings to Cuba and Nicaragua. The documentary footage was marked by the warmth of his meetings with the leaders of those countries. In an interview with the Cuban newspaper GRANMA and in a joint communique signed with the coordinator of the Ruling Council of the Government of National Restoration of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, Jerry Rollings stressed the consistency of Ghana's foreign policy, which is directed against the aggressive policies of American imperialism and towards halting the arms race and averting nuclear catastrophe.

"As far as domestic policy is concerned," the adviser continued, "it is constructed in the interests of the masses." The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), which have been created in our country, have become genuine organs of the people's sovereignty. They exist in all towns and cities and are practically party cells in embryo. The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution help in the distribution of farm machinery, building materials and basic consumer goods; they lead the struggle against speculation, bribery and other antisocial phenomena. They organize the rural populace to construct and repair roads and dams and rebuild cocoa and other kinds of plantations which have been destroyed by natural disasters."

Cojo Chikata speaks slowly, as if weighing each word. By his noticeably tired face and thoughtful eyes it is easy to see that he has enough worries and that the burden of problems which the PCND faces forces him to work a great deal and takes all his strength.

In speaking of relations with the Soviet Union, we were told that they are definitely good and have broad long-term prospects. Delegations on the economic and political levels have been exchanged. A delegation of party workers from our country recently visited Ghana. Cultural, sports and other ties are also developing successfully.

The following fact provides evidence of the progressive orientation of the young republic: At the editorial offices of the PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, we were informed that they take information about life in the Soviet Union from TASS and NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY releases. They do not resort to the services of American information agencies at all, believing that reality is twisted in their reports.

Methods of gathering and forms of presenting newspaper and magazine materials were subjects of professional discussion in other editorial offices as well in the republic-wide news agency and radio company. The next day the GHANAIAN TIMES put a report on the meetings between Soviet and Ghanaian journalists on its front page, saying that Western propaganda is waging a constant slander campaign against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, attempting to use the press and radio of African states for their own purposes. This thesis was presented as the main contents of our discussion.

Judging by their statements and publications, particularly those which we heard and read, our Ghanaian colleagues, give an unambiguous evaluation of the "news" of the United States and other Western countries: This "news" is aimed, above all, at solving the strategic problems of neocolonialism.

Indeed, Western propaganda, at home just as in the independent countries of Africa, attempts to force into the reader's consciousness the "ideals" and "moral values" of the notorious "free world." It is the task of the recently formed PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY to counteract the information monopolies of the West. It is making its operations more active and winning ever greater acknowledgement and popularity among national African agencies, including the GHANAIAN NEWS AGENCY and newspaper and magazine publishers.

There are many problems, complex and vitally important, that have piled up like a mountain before the government of the Provisional Committee for National Defense and the whole of Ghanaian society. These include the reconstruction and development of the economy and the fulfillment of the 3-year program undertaken in 1983, which calls for growth in agricultural and industrial production and basic consumer goods. These include fulfilling the task of providing employment for the population in socially useful labor. These also include improving the systems of education and public health and overcoming the cultural backwardness of the populace, especially in rural areas.

Naturally, all this will take time, effort and, of course, a certain amount of altruistic assistance from friends.

[30 Jun 85 p 3]

[Excerpts] When we were planning for our long journey, our new acquaintances, Frank Quashi-Poky and James Avaiti, requested:

"While in Africa, definitely visit the 'Prefab' large-scale construction panel plant. Our friend works there as director, a graduate of the Kiev Construction Engineering Institute, Lovridge Emmanuel Alloti-Pappoo."

The large-scale construction panel plant was built with the assistance of the USSR in the times of Nkrumah. Then, with the participation of our country, the construction of other important economic facilities was completed or begun, although after Nkrumah's overthrow they were shut down.

"Now the plant is being rebuilt," Yuriy Mikhailovich Yeliseev, participating in the discussion, told us. He is the chief consultant and leader of a group of Soviet engineers who are furnishing technical assistance in running the enterprise. The technologically obsolete equipment is being replaced with modern equipment from the USSR.

Doctor L.E. Alloti-Pappoo explains: "Our enterprise is just gathering strength. With the help of Soviet specialists, we are becoming familiar with a new business. I'm sure that the future is with this business. The knowledge I acquired in the Soviet Union helps greatly in our work. Six more engineers, whom your country educated, work here with me."

The Soviet Union provides particularly great assistance to Ghana, as to other countries of Africa that have been liberated from the grip of colonialism, in the preparation of national cadres. This year 56 Ghanaians are studying in the VUZ's of Kiev alone. In all, 300,000 specialists for various branches of the economy have been trained for African countries, with the help of the USSR. Graduates of Soviet higher educational schools, as well as the VUZ's of other socialist countries, are making a tangible contribution to the establishment of independent African states and the development of their economies and cultures.

...We are on the "Akachi" state agricultural farm which is 125 kilometers from Accra. The road here is rough: it is paved only in spots, and the majority of it is full of potholes; you do not go racing on it. Nonetheless, we were impressed by the driver of our light vehicle, our own guide, the head of the NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY station in Ghana, Sasha Dobrovolskiy, who covered this distance in an hour and a half.

And here is the "Akachi" farm. The manager, 40-year-old H.V. Akbzo, already knew of the visit of Soviet guests and was expecting us in his office.

"Our farm specializes in raising corn," he began while walking, "and it has a total of 2,900 acres of land of which 1,215 are cultivated. This year, for a good harvest, we expect to get 6 bushels per acre (1 bushel of grain weighs 100 kilograms). We harvest by hand. We need Soviet experience," the manager stressed, "Under Kwame Nkrumah we had Soviet specialists working here among us who were from the Ukraine. We always recall them fondly...."



There are state farms in Ghana which specialize in raising livestock and poultry. However, the state agricultural enterprises first and foremost play an experimental production role. The future, of course, lies with agricultural cooperatives of various types, and they enjoy the government's support as well. The natural climatic conditions are exceedingly favorable for the development of highly productive crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Corn, millet, sorghum, rice, various root crops, vegetables and fruit are cultivated here, plus, of course, the famous mango, papaya, avocado and citrus crops, not to mention the world renowned cocoa bean the main export crop.

...When our TU-154 snow-white beauty had reached 10,000 meters and set course for Moscow, the stewardess announced in a pleasant voice: "Tomorrow at 0800 we will be landing at Sheremtevo."

Till we meet again, Ghana....

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

REPORTS, COMMENTS ON ANGOLAN WAR SITUATION

U.S. Involved in 'Clandestine War'

LD270904 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sep TASS--TASS news analyst Geliy Skobelev writes:

"The crusade against communism", which was declared by the rulers of the White House, increasingly obviously reveals its essence. Under the signboard of "the struggle against communism" the sovereignty of young independent states is being violated, the mainstays of freedom and democracy are being undermined, acts of undisguised armed aggression are being committed. History of the recent time abounds in examples showing that the U.S. policy of state terrorism has assumed global proportions. These are a counterrevolutionary putsch in Chile, which was staged by the CIA agents, the bandit seizure of tiny Grenada, the undeclared wars which were unleashed by Washington against Nicaragua, Afghanistan. The U.S. policy towards Angola can also be qualified as "clandestine war".

In unison with its "constructive engagement" partners from Pretoria the Reagan administration is doing its utmost to undermine the internal stability in Angola, to overthrow its progressive government and put into power puppets who would obediently fulfill Washington's and Pretoria's will. In recent years American diplomacy has been making futile attempts to convince the world that the United States loyally treats the government of Luanda and that it strives for a peace settlement in that region. But meanwhile it continued supplying covert all-round aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorist gangs headed by Jonas Savimbi, the CIA's long-standing hired agent, and a peace-making farce was being staged to the accompaniment of the incessant aggressive sallies against Angola on the part from the racist republic of South Africa. Pretoria's operations "Proteus", "Ascaris" and others were staged with the knowledge and assistance of the Pentagon.

But playing at "peaceability" ended as soon as Savimbi gangs found themselves on the verge of collapse under strikes of the people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola. [As received] Under the pressure of the White House U.S. Congress lifted the ban on arms deliveries to UNITA rebels.

American diplomacy intensified pressure so that the contingent of Cuban internationalists be withdrawn from Angola and the Angolans be left alone with the armed-to-the-teeth racist aggressor to face. And, at long last, the South African military staged a new bandit invasion of Angola on Washington's insistence, thereby grossly violating the agreement which had been concluded in Lusaka.

And, as before, feel concern for the lost of their puppets. This concern is shared by the ringleader of the rebels Savimbi himself. In an interview to the REUTER NEWS AGENCY he admitted that the rebels would be able to withstand only owing to the U.S. assistance and meaningfully added that the defeat of rebel, anti-communist forces will obviously be not to the linking of the President, implying Reagan. The leader of the bandits did not explain what additional aid he desired to get from the United States. But, some political observers believe, Savimbi counts on U.S. broad-scale interference into Angola's affairs.

Well, calculations and miscalculations cut both ends. In Washington in any case they ought to remember well how overseas ventures of the American military end. Or are they eager to have a second Vietnam?

#### South African Air to UNITA

LD231453 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Station observer Chernukha commentary]

[Text] South Africa's Defense Minister Magnus Malan has admitted that pretoris is giving extensive material and moral support to the Angolan anti-government grouping UNITA. Now a commentary from our observer Vladislav Chernukha, and this is what he writes.

This admission has always been an open secret. The racist regime has been supplying UNITA with weapons and everything else essential for subversive activity and sabotage in Angola and for terrorist operations against its population, supporting the government. To make actions of the puppet grouping more effective South African servicemen have been attached to it. This is borne out by reports of the last few days. As has been officially admitted in Pretoria, a corporal at [as heard] UNITA's service was killed almost 800 km from Angola's border with Namibia.

UNITA is used by South Africa to destabilize the situation in Angola and toundermine and eliminate the revolutionary gains of its people. It is employed not only by the racist regime but also by its Western backers, above all the United States. For instance, last June the American Congress abolished the so-called Clark's Amendment which prohibited United States military and financial aid to subversive elements in Angola. The amendment incidentally was, on the whole, formal. According to the Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS, the Central Intelligence Agency has in recent years provided the antigovernment forces in Angola with arms worth some \$100 million. UNITA

is in a desperate situation, pressed by the Angolan People's Army. It was to save the puppet grouping that South African troops and a battalion of mercenaries from Western countries had invaded Angola. They were sent to several areas, including one situated 250 km from Angola's southern border. Aircraft of racist South Africa bombed the positions of Angolan Armed Forces, this caused civilian casualties and substantial material damage.

The UN Security Council has denounced South Africa's aggression against Angola as a crude violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Representatives of nonaligned nations have condemned the support given to Pretoria by a number of Western countries. This backing also finds its expression in the fact that Western states have been blocking in the Security Council the introduction of effective sanctions against the racist regime in line with the UN Charter.

The Soviet Government has called for adopting practical measures against South Africa in view of the special danger of its aggressive policy for the cause of peace. A statement demands an immediate and full halt to hostile actions against Angola.

#### South African 'Banditry'

LD170835 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep TASS--TASS News Analyst Geliy Skobelev writes:

The world has now become witness to another act of international banditry. It is reported from Pretoria that South African troops supported by the air force have again intruded into independent Angola. This act of aggression, like the previous ones, is presented by the Pretoria regime as a "pre-emptive strike" at the SWAPO guerrillas, who were allegedly planning another offensive in Namibia.

The very fact of the gross violation of the borders of a sovereign neighbour by the racists cannot surprise anyone. Pretoria has long been acting as if the norms of international law did not apply to the South of Africa. It has already perpetrated countless similar acts of banditry against Angola and other "frontline" states of Southern Africa, such as Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. The latest action of the racists only shows that no agreements signed by the South African authorities or assurances given by them can be believed.

One more thing deserves mention. As everyone knows, South Africa relies in all its unlawful actions on the comprehensive support of the United States and on NATO cover. Capitals are flowing endlessly from the coffers of Western banks to Pretoria and the racists' arsenals are being replenished with ever new types of advanced war technology and armaments, including nuclear technology. The latest bandit attack on Angola was launched by the racists, too, after their Washington backers and partners in "constructive

engagement" had disregarded the strong demands of the world public for severe sanctions against the apartheid regime and announced "sanctions" which Pretoria had understood as approval of its policy and a signal for new atrocities and acts of aggression.

AFP Correspondent Expelled

PM160820 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Slanderer Expelled"]

[Text] Angola is a constant target for slander campaigns by imperialist powers' mass media, an ANGOP commentary issued in Luanda says.

On 4 September the Angolan authorities were forced to expel from the country AFP correspondent B. Parker for spreading false reports about the situation in Luanda. He claimed in his articles that the streets of the Angolan capital are being patrolled by armored personnel carriers and that "Angolan Air Force planes and helicopters are constantly overflying" the city.

As it turned out, B. Parker came to Luanda certainly not to truthfully cover the conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers taking place there but to disseminate false rumors and disinformation.

CSO: 1807/21

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ASOYAN BELITTLES IMPACT OF WESTERN SANCTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA

PM251141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by B. Asoyan: "'Reforms' To Match the 'Sanctions'; West's Stance Frees the RSA Racists' Hands"]

[Text] Recently there has been much talk in Western capitals about economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. Some governments have even declared that they have already imposed such sanctions, claiming to have thus demonstrated their tough attitude to the apartheid regime and readiness to listen to the growing public protests demanding increased pressure on the racists. But is this really the case? Have relations between major capitalist powers and the RSA really undergone a serious change?

Let us begin with a few facts. Britain, the United States, the FRG, France, and Switzerland account for 90 percent of all foreign capital investment in South Africa. In 1984 their commodity turnover with the RSA topped \$10 billion. More than 1,000 transnational corporations with headquarters in these countries occupy important positions in key sectors of the RSA economy. Almost every year papers carry reports about violations by leading Western powers of the arms embargo against South Africa imposed by the UN Security Council in 1977. In short, long-standing, firm ties exist between the RSA and the Western world--ties which have grown stronger year by year despite the racist regime's crimes.

True, the picture began to change somewhat from last September. The profound political and economic crisis which has gripped the apartheid regime, the unprecedented scale of the liberation struggle, and the increased repression against the black majority--all this has forced the bosses of "big business" in the West to adopt a "wait and see" attitude and take steps to protect their interests in the RSA; some companies have discreetly curtailed their business, while others have restricted their transactions considerably. A number of major banks stopped paying out short-term loans to Pretoria. The loss of confidence in the RSA was accompanied by an intensification of the movement against apartheid in these countries and simultaneously also against companies which cooperate with the racists.

The sudden drain of capital exposed the vulnerability of the South African economy, its inability to function normally without constant injections

from abroad. Within the next few months unemployment rose sharply; in certain urban areas it affected up to one-fourth of the black population; and it began to affect whites, too. Inflation soared to 17 percent. The value of the South African rand fell to a record low of 35 U.S. cents. Whites began to leave the RSA in ever increasing numbers. In 1985 for the first time the number of people arriving in the country was smaller than the number of people leaving.

It seemed that an extremely propitious moment had arrived to drive the racists into a corner and force them to capitulate. All the more so because in all Western countries without exception the public was insistently demanding economic and other sanctions against Pretoria.

And the West did seize the moment, but not in the interests of the oppressed Africans. France made the first move. In July it recalled its ambassador from Pretoria and imposed a ban on all new investment in the RSA. At the same time, a bill was nearing competition in the U.S. Congress proposing limited sanctions with one important proviso, namely that, unless a change for the better took place in the RSA within 1 year, tougher measures should be applied. After much procrastination and threats to veto the bill prepared by the Congress, U.S. President R. Reagan announced his own "sanctions" against Pretoria. They envisage in particular an end to bank credits, a ban on sales of nuclear materials, nuclear technology, and computers to the RSA, and a possible end ("after consultation with GATT") to imports of South African Krugerrand gold coins.

Both in the United States and in other countries Reagan's decision was interpreted as a political subterfuge, as an attempt to spare the RSA tougher measures, and to stifle the protests of millions of Americans. Essentially, all the White House did was to depict its former course of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria as "sanctions." In reality, Reagan's "sanctions" present absolutely no threat to the racist regime.

In effect, the refusal to grant bank credits is purely formal, since U.S. banks have already stopped granting such credits to the RSA. The proposed ban on sales of Krugerrands in the United States has a symbolic significance because in recent years their imports have fallen sharply as a result of the RSA's reorientation toward markets in West Europe and the Far East. And as for the ban on exports of nuclear technology, the President has merely repeated certain provisions of the 1978 nuclear nonproliferation law (adopted back under President Carter). Furthermore, this ban has been surrounded by very many reservations which essentially reduce its effectiveness to zero. The President's edict makes no mention of any possibility of tougher measures in a year's time, as recommended by Congress. And, to crown it all, the President has announced that the U.S. ambassador, recalled in June after the RSA's piratic raid into neighboring Botswana, is returning to Pretoria forthwith.

Washington's maneuver has made the right impression on the apartheid regime's other main backers. West Europe has followed in Reagan's footsteps, proposing in the guise of sanctions insignificant measures which even according to Pretoria's assessments have no "clout." The pledge not to sell arms to the RSA, for instance, looks like no more than a propaganda trick in view of the 1977 UN embargo which is still in force and binding on all. As does the ban on oil deliveries, because the RSA does not import oil from the EEC. [As received] And as for the ban on exports of computers, given the current keen competition it will not be difficult to find another seller, so Pretoria has boasted. Let me add that Britain, as one of the RSA's biggest trade and economic partners, has categorically refused to comply even with these feeble restrictions.

As was to be expected, these "sanctions" were taken calmly by the P. Botha government. Although the South African president permitted himself to address perfunctory threats to the White House ("Such measures detract from the ability of the United States to influence the course of events in South Africa"), everything indicated that he was pleased with the steps taken by the West. The mood in Pretoria was reflected well in a recent commentary by the Voice of South Africa radio station, which described R. Reagan as "South Africa's best friend."

The South African president also responded with a gesture. On 11 September he announced the "restoration" of the right to South African citizenship of the inhabitants of the pseudoindependent Bantustans of Venda, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, and Ciskei. Botha's latest "reform" proved a match for the West's "sanctions." After all, the "right to citizenship" while the apartheid system remains in force is totally meaningless. It does not after all enable the Africans to vote, or settle in white areas, or be paid the same wages as the whites, or enjoy the same rights as they do as regards education or health care.

However, the White House made sure not to get bogged down in details and proclaimed for the umpteenth time that Botha's "reform" was "a step in the right direction" and a new confirmation of the effectiveness of the "constructive engagement" policy. A positive reaction delivered with such speed once again suggests secret coordination of action between Washington and Pretoria. In this context a remark dropped by the U.S. President's National Security adviser R. McFarlane at a meeting with the South African Foreign Minister R. Botha in Vienna in August this year comes to mind which is interesting in many respects. Speaking about the relations between Congress and R. Reagan on the subject of sanctions, he stressed: "It is not in your interests to have the President's veto overridden by Congress."

Judging by appearances, Washington continues to believe that it is sufficient to abolish some of the most loathsome symbols of apartheid for peace and stability to be restored in the country and for the RSA to become a generally recognized member of the international community. But it is not for piecemeal reforms that hundreds of people in South Africa are prepared to sacrifice their lives.



They have no use for a "benevolent" apartheid; they want apartheid to be completely and unconditionally eliminated.

What is happening in the RSA today is not just another flareup of discontent, as Pretoria and Washington would have it, but a real uprising of the oppressed which has encompassed the whole country. Essentially, South Africa has already reached the classic situation where the lower classes no longer want to live as before, while the upper classes are no longer capable of ruling as before. And no half-measures can satisfy the 23 million-strong black majority, deprived of elementary rights.

The propaganda campaign surrounding the "sanctions" has revealed the profound links which exist between South African racism and the imperialist powers and the unity of their aims in respect of the liberation movement in South Africa. While paying lipservice to the ideals of democracy, justice, and the defense of human rights, the Western world is in practice contributing directly to the survival of the racist regime, the strengthening of its economic and military might, and the division of the national liberation forces and is exerting crude pressure on the "frontline" states which give assistance to the South African freedom fighters.

Western support, above all U.S. support, is freeing the racists' hands. Reassured by the "sanctions," they have not only stepped up repressions against the black population but have begun to threaten the sovereignty and independence of neighboring states even more brazenly; on 16 September the South African Army again invaded Angolan territory.

"Our people are not interested in Reagan's limited sanctions or in his policy of "constructive cooperation," a statement by the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa says. "Africans do not accept Pretoria's cosmetic reforms because they fail to rid the people of the most racist of regimes." Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop D. Tutu has said that the U.S. President is acting "like a true racist" and that the Western sanctions look like mockery of the black population since they can satisfy only the white minority. It is not surprising that of late antiapartheid fighters in South Africa are more and more frequently using anti-American slogans. Yet what view does Washington take of all this?

At a White House press conference State Department spokesman C. Redman was asked to comment on the latest events concerning the RSA, and in particular the 30 August Soviet Government statement sharply critical of U.S. policy in southern Africa. He answered as follows: "The U.S. people and the entire world are well informed about U.S. policy toward South Africa, and that policy speaks for itself."

Well, this must be one of those rare occasions when a State Department statement fully corresponds to the truth. Indeed, the U.S. people are extremely well informed about U.S. Administration policy, and that is precisely why they reject it; this also applies to the rest of the world,

which has branded "constructive engagement" as a policy aimed at all-around support of Pretoria's crimes. Such a policy indeed speaks for itself.

Soon South Africa will be free, and the victorious people will remember who were their enemies in the bloody eighties. The West should bear this in mind.

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END